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VOL. XXX.—No. 359. MELBOURNE: NOV. 20th, 1915. [SUBSCRIPTION: 10/- PER ANNUM POST FREE

PHAR Storage

THE AUSTRALASIAN Journal of Pharmacy

With which is Incorporated

The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

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TRADE MARK AD 1715

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ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD. desire to draw the attention of Medical Men to the undermentioned comparison of the "Allenburys" Milk Foods No. 1 and No. 2, when mixed according to the directions, with Human and Cow's Milk.

	Cow's Milk.	Human Milk.	PREPARED AS DIRECTED. The 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 1.	PREPARED AS DIRECTED. The 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2.	Cow's Milk and Water Equal parts (a)
Fat	**3.0**	**3.5**	**3.33**	**3.06**	**1.5**
Casein	3.0	1.0	1.12	1.0	1.5
Albumen	0.5	1.2	1.00	0.81	0.25
Carbohydrates ...	4.5	6.2	10.20	10.86	2.2
Mineral Matters ...	0.7	0.3	0.67	0.62	0.35
Water	88.3	87.8	83.68	83.65	95.0

(a) The strength usually given to a young infant.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the proportion of **Casein in Cow's Milk is greatly in excess,** whilst the **Albumen and Lactose are deficient. No dilution of water can correct this.** When cream is added to diluted milk the proportion of fat can be made correct, **but the deficiency of Milk Albumen and Lactose is still further exaggerated.**

The Table of Analysis of Infant's Foods, when mixed ready for use, is more important than the analysis of the dry powder as determining the value of foods as compared with human milk.

Refer to Note issued by Dr. Robert Hutchison to face Page 470 of his book, "Food and the Principles of Dietetics," Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged, Second Impression, 1913.

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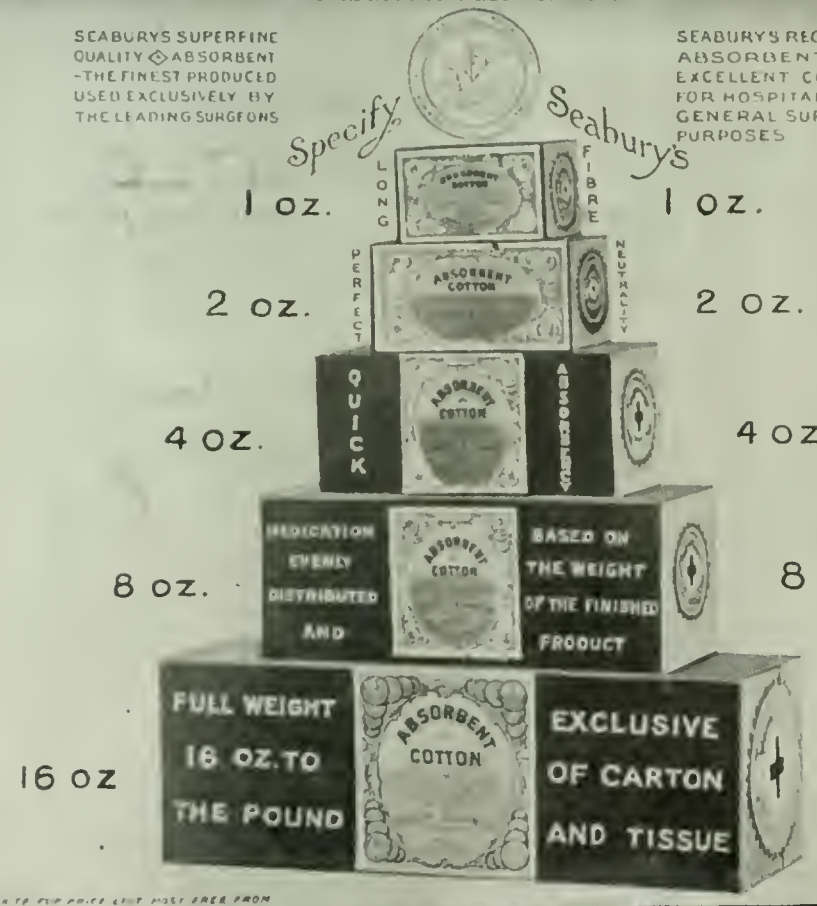

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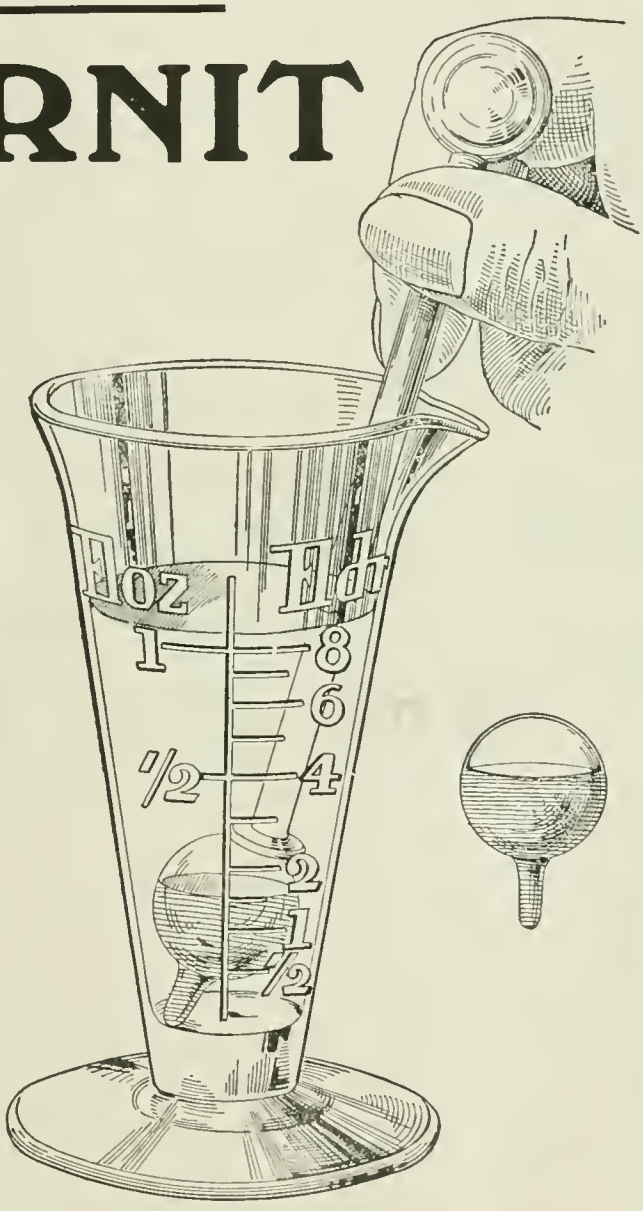

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 359. NOVEMBER 20TH, 1915. Vol. XXX.

War Notes.

Enemy Trade Marks: Suggested Prohibition

Deputation to the Prime Minister.

A deputation representing the pharmaceutical chemists waited on the Prime Minister and Federal Attorney-General, Mr. W. M. Hughes, at the Commonwealth offices, Melbourne, on November 8, and asked that steps should be taken to prevent the perpetuation of German trade names for British Pharmacopœia chemical compounds.

The deputation consisted of Messrs. A. R. Bailey, G. H. Bartleman, F. Buckhurst, D. A. Cossar, Russell Grimwade, G. E. Gulliver, J. C. Pickford, Dr. Sidney Plowman and C. L. Butchers.

Mr. J. Matthews, M.P., in introducing the deputation, said that one of the strong desires of those who were interesting themselves in this matter was to prevent, as far as possible, the possibility of Germany recapturing her trade after the war. As everyone knew, Germany was the home of drugs and chemicals, and German chemists were great adepts at coining fancy names and extolling their virtues to the medical profession. The second object of the deputation was to bring under notice the unsatisfactory position in regard to the license which had been issued to certain people to manufacture Aspirin in Australia. He did not think that the conditions under which this license had been granted were in the best interests of the Australian people.

Mr. Frank Buckhurst, President of the Federal Pharmaceutical Council, said that pharmacists were doing all they could to prevent Germany again getting her hold of the local market in drugs and chemicals. The principal object of the deputation was to protest against the perpetuation of any enemy trade-marks which were official in the British Pharmacopœia. He referred particularly to such names as "Aspirin," "Lysol," "Urotropine," "Veronal," "Antipyrine," etc. A license had been granted to a certain firm to manufacture Aspirin in Australia. Pharmacists had been

placed in a very awkward position in regard to this matter. If they got a prescription in which Aspirin was ordered by a doctor they ran the risk of being prosecuted if they did not dispense the prescription correctly. As the persons who had been licensed were unable to supply any Aspirin, and as pharmacists were debarred from selling any other brand of Aspirin, they stood in the position of not being able to legally dispense such a prescription at all.

The Prime Minister: Why cannot Messrs. Shmith and Nicholas supply you with Aspirin?

Mr Buckhurst: Because they are waiting for the raw material.

The Prime Minister: Are you able to substantiate that statement?

Mr Buckhurst said he could only give them the personal assurance of himself and those present at the deputation. A large number of pharmacists to his own knowledge had repeatedly ordered Aspirin from Messrs. Shmith and Nicholas, who had been unable to obtain it. As far as the manufacture of Aspirin was concerned, any reputable chemist could make it provided he had the raw material. One of the representatives of Bayer's "Aspirin" stated some weeks ago that the more licenses that were issued the better pleased he personally would be. If the word "Aspirin" and all such German trade names were prohibited, the sales would rapidly fall, as had happened in the case of Sanatogen. He believed that if the word "Aspirin" were prohibited it would be almost forgotten within six months. A short Act might be necessary to effect the change desired. He thought that if the proposed prohibitions could legally be made it would be in the best interests of the Commonwealth.

The Prime Minister: If I prohibit the name how will that help you to get the drug itself?

Mr Buckhurst: Nothing will help us to get this and similar drugs and chemicals unless greater assistance is given by the various Governments to manufacturing chemists. Since the British submarines had been active in the Baltic many drugs that pharmacists suspected of having come from enemy sources had advanced over 100 per cent. in prices. The more thorough the grip of the British Navy became the higher these German goods went up in price. Phenacetin, for instance, advanced from 8/6 to 27/- in one day. He hoped that the chemical industry of Australia would receive subsidies from the Government, as it did in other countries, and would thus be encouraged to become independent of drugs which emanated from enemy sources.

Mr. D. Rankin said that the great objection to the license which had been issued was that it enabled Messrs. Shmith and Nicholas to sell their goods under a German coined name. To medical men and chemists the British Pharmacopœia was the work which set the standard for drugs throughout the British Empire. The Pharmacopœia contained all that was necessary in regard to the dispensing of Acidum Acetylsalicylicum. He did not think that in any part of the British Empire an individual or firm had ever been granted a license for the use of a coined name in respect to the official preparations of the Pharmacopœia. The fact that this had been done in Australia was sufficient to condemn it. In the event of the medical men prescribing "Aspirin" pharmacists would have to use Shmith and Nicholas' Aspirin or none at all, as it was illegal to use Aspirin which had not been manufactured by these people. Pharmacists desired to stick to the British Pharmacopœia. They did not recognise the word "Aspirin," which was German in its origin and essence. Many pharmacists imported stocks of Aspirin before the war and before the present license was granted. Were they to understand that these stocks could not be used?

The Prime Minister: You say you imported some of the stuff before the war. Where did you get it from?

Mr. Rankin: It came from Germany.

The Prime Minister: Very well. You will not get any license from me to sell it under any circumstances at all. The proposition put to me by the president was to discourage, in every possible way, the German trade. You now propose to do that subject to your own convenience. This stuff came from Germany. There was no other source. What you now propose to do is to ask me to help you get rid of your German stocks.

Mr. Buckhurst said that this was not the purpose of the deputation. Certain drugs we sell come in from Germany from neutral countries. What pharmacists wish is that the Prime Minister will prohibit the word "Aspirin" altogether.

Mr. Matthews, M.P., said that the persons who had been granted the license got some of their raw material from Germany.

The Prime Minister: If you can prove that, I guarantee that a minute afterwards the license shall be cancelled.

Mr. Russell Grimwade, B.Sc., of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., said he would like to suggest that the term "Salacetic Acid" should be substituted for "Aspirin." This term had been made official in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, which was the official publication of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and had been in use by chemists of Great Britain and the Empire for the past eight years. It was euphonious and suggested a chemical composition of the drug, and was to be preferred to any arbitrarily coined word, which was either of partisan association or local reputation only. One of the evils of the drug trade particularly was the multiplication of names and synonyms, and here was an instance where designations could be simplified by the unanimous concentration on one term already existing.

As far as the manufacture of "Aspirin" was concerned, it was a lengthy manufacture with a final conversion from two ingredients. These ingredients could hardly be called raw materials. Salicylic Acid was one and Acetic Anhydride or Acetyl Chloride was the other. The basis of the two latter was Acetic Acid, which was already being made in Australia out of the ground of the country, by the medium of its gum trees. Salacetic Acid was manufactured both in England and Germany, and this manufacture involved about six stages, each stage representing Complex

Chemical reactions and requiring plant, knowledge and experience to achieve. Roughly, the stages are:—

1st. Tar Distillation.
2nd. Oil Distillation.
3rd. Preparation of Crude Phenol and Cresol.
4th. Preparation of Crystal Carbolic Acid.
5th. Preparation of Salicylic Acid.
6th. Preparation of Salacetic Acid.

Twelve months ago his firm had embarked on the manufacture of Salacetic Acid from the starting point, with the result that already two or three stages had been successfully passed and others were being attacked. They had been making Crude Phenol and Cresol for some time.

At present "Aspirin," or, as he preferred to call it, "Salacetic Acid," was being "manufactured," or rather converted, from two very fine chemicals which themselves were almost as important to the Industrial and social life of the community as "Aspirin" itself. He had been trying to think of a satisfactory simile to express his view of the position; the best he could suggest, which was offered in all seriousness, was that of making an omelette from eggs and milk. The granting of a license to certain people to make "Aspirin" from imported drugs seems to be on the same footing as granting a privilege to a man to make a special omelette from imported eggs and milk; such a man could hardly claim to be a manufacturer of food stuffs. The proper basis of such a business should be the establishment and maintenance of a herd of cows to provide the milk and a flock of fowls to provide the eggs. This illustrated the way in which this isolated community could become independent in regard to "Aspirin."

As far as "Aspirin" itself was concerned he did not think it would matter much if it were altogether prohibited. It was fashionable at the present time for headaches, but if it was not available, probably other drugs almost as effective would take its place.

In conclusion he claimed that no protection should be given to the word "Aspirin" for imperial reasons, and no protection be given to the makers of it for chemical and communistic reasons.

Dr. Plowman, F.R.C.S., Eng., Lecturer at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy and in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy at the Melbourne University, said that he would endeavour to make his remarks brief and categorical. He said that "Aspirin" was a word coined in Germany, and, until its suspension by the Commonwealth Government, was a trade mark throughout the Commonwealth of a German proprietary substance. That although the British Pharmacopoeia does not recognise the term "Aspirin" as a synonym for acetyl-salicylic acid, the consensus of general opinion is that the two bodies are identical. That in an action brought in 1905 in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, England, by Fahen Fabriken vorm Friedr Bayer and Co. v. Chemische Fabrik von Heyden and Burgoyne Burbidge and Co., Mr. Moulton, K.C., leading counsel for the plaintiffs, admitted that the substances were identical in the following terms:—"Aspirin was a body of known chemical structure. . . . Its true name was acetyl-salicylic acid." Mr. Justice Joyce, in giving judgment for the defendants, held that "the specification (of Aspirin) was misconceived and that the patent was invalid." That it seemed therefore to him (Dr. Plowman) to be needless to grant a license, at present, with sole rights for the manufacture under an alien name which was worthless in point of law of a substance accurately defined in the Pharmacopœia, and which, given the raw material, can be made by manufacturing chemists. That as a teacher he had for some time urged the members of his medical classes in their future careers not to make use of German proprietary names, but to prescribe in the corresponding pharmacopœial terms—thus to use the word Barbitonium B.P. for "Veronal," Benzamine B.P. for "Eucaine," Hexamine B.P. for Urotropine. That in his opinion, therefore, it was highly undesirable to perpetuate any name of purely German coinage and origin by the granting of a licence to manufacture any substance under such a name. In conclusion, he considered the suspension of the trade mark "Aspirin" as an admirable step, but he respectfully, albeit strongly, urged the suspension to be extended to German trade marks of all substances which were contained in and accurately defined in the British Pharmacopoeia, such suspension to be permanent, the revocation of the license to manufacture "Aspirin," the forbidding of the use of the word "Aspirin" on any label, and a proclamation that when aspirin is prescribed, acidum acetyl salicylicum of the British Pharmacopœia may be dispensed.

Mr. A. R. Bailey said that from a pharmaceutical point of view the deputation felt that if these German chemical names were retained during the war they would be simply preserving them to the advantage of the enemy when the war was concluded. Undoubtedly one of the conditions of peace would be the restitution of enemy trade marks which had been suspended under war legislation. There was undoubtedly a difficulty in covering all the names of enemy drugs, as there were so many of them, but he suggested the adoption of the group system, which was used in connection with the Pure Food laws. He meant thereby the classing of drugs into various groups such as antipyretics, hypnotics, narcotics, etc. In other words, all drugs having similar properties would be classed in the same group. Acid acetyl sal. for instance was sold as Aspirin, Acetosal, Zaxa, Empirin. If acid acetyl salicylic were named then all drugs answering to that group would be included. It would then be unnecessary to keep adding to the list from time to time. It was extremely difficult from a chemical point of view to fix standards for all the drugs which were of enemy origin. If group tests were applied it would be much simpler. He requested the Prime Minister to seriously consider the advisability of striking from the trade-marks register all enemy trade-marks.

The Prime Minister said he wished to thank the deputation for coming to him and giving him the advantage of their practical knowledge. Although they had only dealt with matters coming

...ader to...own particular notice, what had been said applied in a general way to all enemy trade-marks. What applied to the pharmacist in respect of drugs and chemicals equally applied to the manufacturer and retailer of other commodities. The whole question of enemy goods was involved, whether coming through neutral countries as raw materials or finished products. His object was to encourage local industry, so that Australian products would take the place of the class of goods referred to. As to his own attitude, it was quite clear, and he hoped no one was in doubt regarding it. All along he had been wholeheartedly doing his utmost to injure German trade. Germany had no more vulnerable spot than her trade. For that she had launched this war. Her sole aim was commercial and industrial supremacy. Applying the policy of the Government to Australian industry, and particularly to the question of Asperin, he desired to state exactly how matters stood. So far as the word Asperin was concerned, he certainly had no desire to retain it. He had stated in the House that the matter would receive consideration as part of the general policy of de-registering all German trade names. He did not think there was any doubt whatever as to his power to do this. They had the power under the Enemy Trade Marks Act and the War Precautions Act. As to the wisdom generally of adopting this course, he personally had no doubt. He must say, however, that few cases had been made out to prove that this course would be of material advantage. There were not a great number of drugs well known to the public which were likely to be affected. Lysol, aspirin, veronal, urotropin, trional, heroin were the most prominent. With regard to asperin that drug had to be considered in particular. He had granted a license to Messrs. Shmith and Nicholas to manufacture Aspirin under conditions satisfactory to the Government Analyst. He had further required these people to produce their Asperin in accordance with the standard for acid acetyl salicylic of the British Pharmacopoeia. Their licence went no further than that. Shmith and Nicholas only had the right to manufacture and sell Asperin. He did not know of any law in the country to prevent any pharmacist from selling German Asperin. He did not think there was any. He hoped they would not sell it. Indeed, if it became necessary, he would have a law passed to prevent it. But legislation would not do everything. They must make the people realise that no means must be spared to favour British-made goods in preference to German made. The deputation had stated that Shmith and Nicholas could not supply the drug. That was news to him. He hardly saw, however, how this fact had any application to the licence. The drug could not be got anywhere else. Suppose he cancelled the licence, would they get any more Aspirin. This licence was intended to encourage Australians to manufacture goods formerly made by the enemy. It was not as simple to make Aspirin as it was to make a cigarette. He was satisfied these two men were deserving of encouragement.

Mr Rankin: They cannot supply Aspirin.

Mr Hughes: You say they cannot.

Mr Rankin: We are quite prepared to buy their goods, but to give them proprietary rights in respect to an official Pharmacopoeial preparation was not in the best interests of the community. Let them make the drug and sell it under the official name. That was all the deputation asked. He did not think Shmith and Nicholas were sufficiently patriotic to make it under the official name. They were after the right to use the word Aspirin. It would put thousands of pounds into their pockets.

Mr Hughes (looking at some bottles of Aspirin on the table): You want me to allow you to sell these. Where did they come from?

Mr Rankin: From Germany.

Mr. Hughes: You want me to allow you to sell these in your pharmacy, yet you say they are German products. I will not be a party to any such desire. You will not get a licence from me to sell German Aspirin.

Mr Buckhurst: Our object in approaching you is to point out that from a national point of view the perpetuation of this German coined name is unwise. We have no wish to sell these goods as Asperin. We want the name abolished.

Mr. Hughes: That is the policy I wish to emphasise. I have looked very carefully into this question. But I cannot see my way to prohibit the use of the word unless you can suggest some other suitable word which will indicate or suggest the materials from which the enemy drug is made. So far as encouraging the chemical industry, I am prepared to consider any suggestions your Society may make. Your president has referred to the increase in the price of certain drugs of enemy origin since the British submarines in the Baltic had become active. It was only a suggestion, and it may be that the connection between the two things was merely a coincidence. He was inclined to think that there was something in it. He would be glad if the depatation would give him a list of the drugs referred to. In conclusion he desired to say he would look very carefully into the question of striking out all German trade names from the register. With regard to Aspirin he was favourable to a change of name, and would be glad to consider any alternative word the deputation suggested to take its place.

Mr. Matthews, M.P., thanked the Prime Minister for his courtesy in listening so patiently to what they had to say, and the deputation withdrew.

Colonel Grimwade's Artillery Brigade.

The 4th Australian Artillery Brigade, comprising 500 men with complete equipment, commanded by Colonel Harold W. Grimwade, marched through Melbourne on November 9, and were enthusiastically greeted by the dense crowds of people who lined the route. Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, and Colonel Williams, State Commandant, who watched the march past from the saluting base at Parliament House, warmly congratulated Colonel Grimwade on the smart appearance of the men and the horses.

Farewell to Colonel Harold Grimwade.

Presentation by Staff.

An enthusiastic gathering took place on Thursday evening, the 11th November, when about 180 of the employees of the various branches of Felton, Grimwade and Co.'s business assembled in the sundries department of the Flinders-lane warehouse to bid farewell to Lieut.-Colonel Harold W. Grimwade, who is about to proceed to the front in command of the Fourth Field Artillery Brigade, and at the same time presented him with a parting gift, which took the form of a Colt automatic pistol and a stop-watch, both of which were suitably inscribed. The following gentlemen were also present at the function:—Messrs. McNeilage (Melbourne Bottle Works), Brownscombe (Bosisto and Co.), Hooke (auditor), Alston (legal adviser) and Christian (broker). Two employees of Felton, Grimwade, who are members of Colonel Grimwade's brigade, were present in uniform. These were Corporal Morrison and Gunner Hayes. Messrs. Norton and Russell Grimwade and Colonel Grimwade's eldest son, Master Thornton Grimwade, were also at the gathering.

Colonel Grimwade, on making his appearance, was greeted with spontaneous and tremendous applause.

Mr. R. E. Wood (the manager), in making the presentation, spoke as follows:—

Colonel Grimwade, ladies and gentlemen, we have asked Colonel Grimwade to meet us here so that we might bid him God-speed before he departs for the front, and at the same time ask his acceptance of a parting gift as a small token of the very high regard we have for him. Colonel Grimwade is going away to fight for his King and country, for us and those belonging to us, and all honour to him for it.

As Embarkation Officer, he has, ever since war began, performed very fine service for the Empire, and now he is going one better. We admire the splendid spirit which has prompted him to offer his services abroad, and we congratulate him upon his fine command. Trying and exciting experiences are no doubt ahead of him, but we trust that a watchful Providence and the best of good luck will bring him safely through all, and that he will return to us in a thoroughly fit and sound condition.

Ladies and gentlemen, we all feel very proud of our Colonel! Not only are we proud of him, but we are very fond of him also, and we are going to miss his kindly and cheery presence amongst us very much indeed. However, let us hope that his absence will prove of short duration, and that it will not be long before we have the pleasure to welcome him home again.

One thing he can be assured of, and that is that no employer has ever left these, or any other shores, carrying with him stronger feelings of loyalty and affection than he carries from us. I would remind you that it is not only in public, commercial and private life that the name of Grimwade stands for something high, for Colonel Grimwade has set a very high standard in matters military. We know that he will continue to live up to that standard, and if it be possible will create higher ones, and so add fresh honours to the good old name he bears.

The confidence in him as an officer and as a man is great indeed, and we are proud to know that it is merited.

You would be surprised if you knew of the numbers of people that have been into my office to find out how best to go about things so that they or their sons could serve in the Colonel's brigade. In this connection, I might mention a mother to whom I telephoned and informed that Colonel Grimwade had applied for the transfer of her son from Seymour camp to his brigade. She said, "Mr. Wood, we could wish for nothing more; my husband and I will be quite satisfied and happy about our boy now."

Then there was the lad who one day was hanging about our side door, and when asked his business said he wanted to know if there was any truth in the rumour that Colonel Grimwade was going to the front. He was then asked would he volunteer if the Colonel did, and replied, "My oath, wouldn't I just!" That boy, in his peculiar vernacular, expressed far more eloquently than I can the confidence generally felt in our Colonel. I understand the lad is now a bugler in Colonel Grimwade's brigade, and good luck to him.

Ladies and gentlemen, before formally presenting our gift to Colonel Grimwade, I will ask Mr. Brokenshaw, factory Manager, to support me in what I have said.

Mr. Brokenshaw then said: Colonel Grimwade, ladies and gentlemen, there is not much for me to add to what Mr. Wood has already said. I feel pretty keenly myself for the reason that not only is Mr. Harold going—I appreciate and know him as "Mr. Harold" and not Colonel Grimwade, I think we all do—but bearing in mind the fact that at the present time Mr. Fred. Grimwade is in England, and Mr. Lionel Grimwade is serving in the North Sea, both doing their part to protect my Home country and my mother and sister; perhaps Mr. Fred. at the present time may be in the clouds watching for Zeppelins; I need only say I feel very keenly anything that is done in support of the Old Country.

I can say from my personal connection with Mr. Harold that as regards everybody at Spencer-street we are losing, temporarily I hope, a friend, for he has proved himself to be a friend on a good many occasions when he has been at Spencer-street, and his personal regard for everybody there would astonish a good many people did they know of it.

I have not the slightest doubt that I voice the opinion of everybody at Spencer-street, including the Australian Oxygen Co., when I wish God-speed and a safe return to Mr. Harold.

Mr. Wood then made the presentation, and in doing so said: Ladies and gentlemen, I will now ask Colonel Grimwade to accept this stop watch and automatic pistol as a small token of our very warm regard for him. When handling them I hope he will feel that we will be continually thinking of him and hoping that all is well with him. We trust that he will never have to draw this pistol in self-defence, but should he do so,

we hope we shoot straight for him, and that every shot will find a billet in an enemy breast.

Colonel Grimwade, I ask your acceptance of these articles from the employees at the factory, Oxygen Co., Dental Depot, and Flinders-lane.

Colonel Grimwade, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, acknowledged the gift most feelingly in the following words:—

Mr Wood, Mr Brokenshaw, and all my kind friends, this is more trying for me than you know. I have had such a lot of friends saying good-bye to me lately and doing it in such an appreciative way that I cannot get used to it, and this is the culmination of all, your honouring me in this way.

I cannot thank you enough, but you know perfectly well that I do thank you. I appreciate most sincerely your kindness to me to-day, not only your kindness in presenting me with two articles of such value, of such excellent value, but for the expressions of regard that you have expressed through your two spokesmen, Mr. Wood and Mr. Brokenshaw. I thank you, my friends, all of you, ladies and gentlemen—I include you all—I thank you most sincerely indeed.

This is a trying time for me—it is a trying time for everyone. Those people who stay at home have the most trying time of all. Those who go away have the excitement and their work, but those who stay behind have to look after others while their friends are away, and they have the bitterness of not knowing where they are, nor what is happening to them. To those like myself and the good fellows I have behind me here, Morrison and Hayes, it is trying for us, but we have our work and our excitement. If we get knocked out, it is all in the day's work. I can assure you, my friends, that this is the most trying moment I have had for many a long while, and probably the most trying moment I ever will have, for I leave here knowing that you, workers with me and workers for me, give me your fellowship and friendship, and it is enough to make a man feel happy and proud as I do now. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart. I will do my utmost to show you I am worthy of that regard in which you hold me. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you.

Mr Wood then called for three cheers for Colonel Grimwade, and these were given in good old British style.

Colonel Grimwade then expressed a desire to shake hands with each person present as they went away.

The singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow" and the giving of three more cheers, brought a most successful function to a close.

The pistol and watch were inscribed with the following words:—

"To Colonel H. W. Grimwade, on his leaving for the Front, as a token of affectionate regard from F. G. and Co.'s Staff. Melbourne, 18/11/15."

German Trade Names.

During the debate on supply in the Federal House of Representatives on October 27-28, several references were made to the perpetuation of German trade-marks. The following quotations from Hansard dealing with the question are of interest:—

Mr. W. H. Kelly (Wentworth).—The Prime Minister's predecessor has expressed his approval of the principle of endeavouring to prevent the continuance of German trade names, and the use of German trade marks, in Australia during the war. I wish to ask the present Prime Minister whether, in his capacity as Attorney-General, he will look into the licence that has been given to certain gentlemen with German names to continue the use of the German trade description "Aspirin" during the currency of the war.

Mr. J. Matthews (Melbourne Ports).—Touching on the question raised I should like to point out that in the opinion of the chemists and druggists of Australia—and their opinion on such a matter should be entitled to great weight—by issuing licences to certain people to manufacture aspirin and other patent medicines under their old trade names, we are perpetuating in Australia the German trade names that we do not desire to be continued.

Mr. Kelly.—We are keeping alive the trade for them.

Mr. Matthews.—Exactly. I join in asking the Prime Minister to seriously consider the position. There are many ways out of the difficulty. This objection applies not only to aspirin, but to veronal and a number of other patent medicines, the constituents of which are well-known. We might give to aspirin some Australian name, under which it could be manufactured and sold here, and become widely known.

Mr. Kelly.—English and Australian equivalents of aspirin are being sold to-day.

Mr. Matthews.—That is true. My reason for suggesting the giving of a new name to this drug is that great importance is attached by many people to a particular brand or name, and that they seem to think that aspirin is the name of the sole constituent of this patent medicine. I hope my suggestion will be adopted.

Dr. W. Maloney (Melbourne).—In regard to the statement made by the honorable member for Wentworth regarding the continuance of German trade names in Australia, I think it an infamy that such a state of affairs should be allowed to continue. This Parliament can require that every patent medicine shall have its formula shown upon its label. Such a provision would be welcomed by every medical man and chemist throughout Australia, and would also prevent the people being robbed and plundered as they are by the unjust prices charged for many patent medicines. The Minister of Trade and Customs did good service in reprinting the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in regard to secret remedies. The House, at the instance of the Minister, ordered that report to be reprinted and circulated in Australia.

Mr. Hughes (Prime Minister and Attorney-General).—The question of German trade names raised by several honorable members is not quite so simple as it might appear. There are some names that offer no difficulty, because they are only trade marks on sufferance, and, as a matter of fact, any person can use them with impunity.

All are, however, not of this kind. I granted a licence to two Australian chemists to manufacture and sell aspirin after it had been demonstrated that their product was the purest on the market, and fulfilled absolutely the requirements of the British pharmacopoeia. I think that if aspirin were sold under any other name, it would be a long time indeed before the people would accept the drug under the new designation. Whether that be so or not, that is the opinion of medical men. Such a disability does not apply to goods in general, but to a large extent it applies to drugs. A test case is now being heard by the Commissioner of Patents in regard to sanatogen, and I shall be largely guided by the decision in that case as to the formulation of a general rule to apply all round. Broadly speaking, however, the Government's policy is by every means to substitute Australian or British goods and names for German goods and names. I might mention that by an order recently promulgated it will be possible to prohibit the importation of certain classes of goods, which, under the law as it stood, we were compelled to admit With the power we have now, I think we can deal with enemy trade sufficiently, providing we have the co-operation of the people of the country; but I do complain, and with good reasons, of a tendency on the part of some people to still purchase, and to insist on facilities being given to purchase, enemy goods.

Dr. Carty Salmon (28 October, 1915).—Has the Prime Minister further considered the effects of the recent action of the Government respecting the issue of licences to use certain German trade names, such as "aspirin"? If not, will he give the House an opportunity to consider and take a vote upon the advisability of retaining such trade names?

Mr. Hughes.—I explained yesterday the position of the Government in regard to this matter. I am afraid that no opportunity of dealing with this question can be given other than that which will be afforded honorable members on the motion for Supply? If the honorable member has any suggestion to make—if he has any specific case in his mind where an injustice is being done, or an opening has not been availed of—I shall be glad to hear of it, with a view of taking what steps may be necessary.

Mr. W. H. Kelly.—I was very disappointed with the statement made yesterday by the Prime Minister in regard to the subject of aspirin. His predecessor in office had grasped the importance of destroying the good-will of enemy trade in Australia now that we are at war with the Germanic powers. The German interests generally throughout the world are instinct with activity, their object being to keep dormant, and ready for their subsequent enjoyment, the trade which they have laboriously built up in all the countries with which they are now at war. The usual practice followed is to trade through branch factories of the German houses in neutral countries. Where that is impracticable they will seize upon any pretext for keeping alive a German trade name. Let us take the case of aspirin, which the Attorney-General yesterday appeared to treat as a substance rather than as an actual trade description of German ownership. This name, "aspirin," has been given by German manufacturers to a well-known chemical which is manufactured by chemists all over the world—by a number in England, and by some, I understand, under other names, in Australia itself. And yet the name "aspirin" is the best known of all, solely because the German organisation for the sale of it has made it the popular name. If we keep alive that name in Australia while the war is on, then the moment the war is over its ownership will revert to Germany, so that we shall keep alive a German good-will in order that Germany may ultimately benefit.

Mr. J. H. Catts.—Why not impose a duty that will keep it out?

Mr. Kelly.—War should keep out any German product, but what we desire to do is to shut out the German trade names.

Mr. J. H. Catts.—But aspirin, I understand, is not a German word.

Mr. Kelly.—It is a German registered word, and the moment the war is over it will cover an article that can be sold only by the German manufacturers.

Mr. J. H. Catts.—We can fix that.

Mr. Kelly.—We are fixing it in this way: we are giving people, of German name, in Australia, the right to manufacture aspirin here, the right to use that name to keep it alive, and so to induce the public in Australia to continue to ask for aspirin, so that when ultimately the war is over, German traders can come back to the Commonwealth and live on a good-will which we ourselves have maintained for them.

Mr. J. H. Catts.—Could we get the public to understand that it was the same article if we applied another name to it?

Mr. Kelly.—There are medical men in both parties in this House, and they will assure my honorable friend that the ingredients of this article are well known, and that it is manufactured to-day under a number of names. I do not wish, for obvious reasons, to mention any one of those many names; but in a very short time, if the use of the word "aspirin" were prohibited, the public would find that they could get exactly the same results from any one of a number of different trade names of the same drug.

Mr. Fenton.—Assuming that we succeeded in popularising a different name as applied to the same drug, what would prevent Germans coming along after the war and selling aspirin under that name?

Mr. Kelly.—The use of a registered trade name by any person not authorised to do so is an offence. After the war is over, if the honorable member, for example, proceeded to manufacture aspirin here he would be prosecuted by the German owners of that trade name.

Mr. Fenton.—It all depends.

Mr. Kelly.—It does not; it is the German ownership of the name that has to be considered. I do not think that the Attorney-General, keen as he is on these questions, has quite grasped this particular side of the matter. Some time ago he actually facilitated the visit of an enemy-born citizen to the United States in order to establish in Australia the manufacture of a particular Ger-

ma[illegible]wood brand of eau de cologne, although we have here, and had at the time, manufacturers of other brands of eau de cologne which would have been in competition with the German started business which the Attorney-General was proposing should be set up in Australia.

Mr. West.—Can the honorable member tell me what is eau de cologne?

Mr. Kelly.—I can tell my honorable friend what it is not. The Attorney-General seemed to be of the opinion that it would be a fine thing to bring about the manufacture of this particular brand of eau de cologne in Australia. All that would have resulted had this little scheme come off is that a factory would have been started in Australia to manufacture for the time being an article that the Germans would have manufactured and have imported to Australia for the benefit of German capitalists so soon as the war was over. The same situation exists in respect of aspirin.

Mr. Higgs.—Is the honorable member losing sight of the Tariff?

Mr. Kelly.—One cannot deal with a trade description through the Tariff. What I am anxious to see done, and what the ex-Prime Minister agreed should be done, is to prohibit the importation into Australia of goods bearing enemy trade marks and trade descriptions, from whatever country they come. We should utterly prohibit their importation, making the trade mark or trade description the basis of the enemy character of the goods, as it is, in reality.

Mr. West.—Any patent which has enjoyed a two years' monopoly in England must, then, be manufactured there.

Mr. Kelly.—The late Prime Minister agreed to that principle, but the present Prime Minister sees difficulties in the way. He has quite recently given a licence for the manufacture of aspirin to Messrs. Shmith, Nicholas and Company, the members of the firm being Harry Woolf Shmith, George Richard Righ Nicholas, Charles Shmith, Alfred Michael Nicholas, and Joseph Wilhelm Broady. These chemists with good Australian names have now a licence from the Government to keep alive a German trade description, that will ultimately be of immense benefit to the great chemical house which has created this good-will. We are under no obligation to treat German trade in our midst with any particular kindness. It is our duty to try to abolish it, and the only way to do it is to hit at the trade description and the trade mark which our enemies are trying to maintain. It ought not to be a hard thing to ask the Australian who has stayed at home to refrain from buying a thing with a German trade description upon it. Whilst our fellows are fighting for us those who have stayed behind should at any rate refrain from trading for the ultimate benefit of the enemy.

Mr. Fenton.—We should stick to Australian goods at all times.

Mr. Kelly.—The best way to do it is to abolish all goods of German trade description now. We hear from honorable members on both sides, "After the war is over we shall set it all right." The time to set it right is now.

Mr. J. H. Catts.—We ought to have a Committee of both sides to deal with it.

Mr. Kelly.—I shall be delighted. If a small committee were formed of men who would give up their whole time to it we should get to the very bottom of this business and settle it once and for all.

Mr. Austin Chapman.—The Government ought to do it.

Mr. Kelly.—They should, and without any urging, but if the Attorney-General insists upon issuing these licences to maintain German trade names in Australia the least he can do is to bring in an amending Act here and now, abolishing not only for the duration of the war, but for always, German ownership in trade names in this country. If we do that we shall do something to kill German trade. If we do what we are doing now, under a measure brought in, not, as was stated at the time, to hit enemy trade, but merely to keep alive trade here until it could revert to its legal ownership, we help Germany in a way that the most credulous Teuton would never have expected from us. We should either abolish the trade description and trade mark altogether, which is the best course, or, if the Government insists on issuing licences for German trade names, bring in amending legislation abolishing for all time any ownership whatever in these particular trade names. I should not even give a licence to one particular person, thus giving a monopoly for the production of goods to a German trade name, but would throw the whole thing open to anybody who cared to manufacture. By that means we should guarantee that clever people were not keeping the name alive for the ultimate benefit of Germany. It is so essential to our trading interests to tackle this matter immediately that I make no apology for bringing it before the House again, and commend my suggestions to the earnest attention of the Prime Minister.

Dr. Carty Salmon.—I urge upon the Government the vital necessity that exists for taking action in the direction indicated. What is the use of our fighting with all our strength and cheerfully making sacrifices in the interests of the Empire, and especially of this country, if, when the awful struggle is over, our markets are to be captured by those with whom we are at death grips at the present time?

I have been twenty years in public life, and I have found that there are always those who are prepared to say that the present time is not opportune. I say that the statement that we should leave this matter until the Tariff is dealt with is made by honorable members with their tongues in their cheeks. I am asking the Government to consider a most important and vital question of policy which does not affect only one drug or product. We all know that the industrial and commercial pre-eminence which the British nation has secured as the result of the struggle for supremacy through the centuries has been most seriously challenged by those against whom we are fighting to-day, and we ought to realise that when the present war is over we shall have to meet very much greater vigour on the part of that most serious competitor. In the past we have supinely allowed the Germans to capture our markets. The Old Country is suffering even worse than is Australia. Industries are there languishing be-

cause of the lack of those products or raw materials which were so enterprisingly supplied by Germany. And in perpetuating these trade names and keeping before the public German-made articles under familiar titles we are preserving the Germanic trade. It is our duty to do our part at this particular juncture by so dealing with all the ramifications of trade and commerce as to secure for the people of Australia that which they are entitled to have. In regard to the familiar item of aspirin, honorable members seem to think that that drug cannot be manufactured here. It can be, and is being manufactured. The process is comparatively simple—far more simple than the manufacture of many of those other things which are now being produced in England under such adverse circumstances, and which previously were secured in large quantities from Germany. Honorable members will allow that on this subject I speak with some degree of knowledge. We ought not to lose sight of the fact that no matter to what extent this drug is manufactured locally to-day, directly the war is over and our military antagonists become again our commercial antagonists, we shall find them attempting to regain entrance to those markets from which they have been temporarily excluded. We could give them no greater aid than to keep alive for them during the currency of the war the trade terms under which they have previously conducted their business. It is our duty to destroy absolutely every one of those familiar terms, and to see that there are substituted for them terms for the same goods which will become, in course of time, just as familiar, and which will be the means of protecting the manufacturers of those goods from German manufacturers after the war. If we now give to an individual, or individuals, a right to the use of a particular trade name for an article, no other manufacturers of the article will be able to use that name. Directly the war is over those to whom we have given the right to use the trade name may enable the German manufacturers to re-enter the field which they have exploited to their own advantage for many years past. The chemists of Australia have suggested that the name of "spirol" should be substituted for "aspirin." There is no reason at all why the term "aspirin" should not be destroyed, because the drug it represents will be just as accessible under the new name suggested; and, by destroying the term "aspirin," we shall destroy the trade which the enemy nation would otherwise be able to revive and take advantage of at the close of the war.

Mr. Riley.—Is the trade in aspirin very considerable.

Dr. Carty Salmon.—It is an enormous trade. Honorable members should realise that the Germans have captured the trade in nearly the whole of chemical manufactures. What is being suggested from this side should be applied, not only to aspirin, but to formalin, sanatogen, and other chemical manufactures. We are making "aspirin" here also, but the Government proposes to give a certain number of individuals the right to use the trade term "aspirin," which will exclude others from using it, and the persons to whom the right has been given may transfer it to German manufacturers immediately the war is over. The same course should be followed in this regard in respect of every product of German origin, whether in the shape of machinery, furniture, clothing, or medicine. The same argument will apply to them all. It is our duty to seek out every one of the articles of German origin, and to refuse absolutely to give to any individual or set of individuals the right to use a trade name for those articles which may be transferred to German manufacturers at the close of the war. I am astounded to find that, amongst honorable members opposite, there should be any desire to obstruct the end we have in view. They do not realise that the Attorney-General has given the right to the use of the term "aspirin" to persons whose names I will say are of questionable origin.

Mr. West.—They are Australians.

Dr. Carty Salmon.—Presumably they are, but their names are of questionable origin. It is not right to run the risk of giving, to even the most loyal Australians, the right to the use of a name which after the war they may sell to a German firm, and thus interfere with the trade of those manufacturing a similar article in Australia. It is the bounden duty of the Government to protect the future trade of Australia for Australians. They should use every means in their power to secure to Australian manufacturers the right to manufacture articles required by the Australian people.

Mr. Fenton.—I am prepared to go with the honorable member to a certain extent, but I do not think that either himself or his colleagues are likely to accept the suggestion I make to bring about that result. The only way to secure that these goods consumed in Australia shall be manufactured by Australians is for the Government, through their own chemists, to undertake their manufacture for the people who require them. Regarding the Aspirin licenses a man or a firm need not necessarily have a German name to prove disloyalty to Australia or the Empire. Here and in Great Britain men possessing names that are exceedingly British are among the biggest traitors to the Empire. We cannot always judge men by their names. We need to be careful lest we do injustice.

Mr. Piggott.—There are three German names in the particular syndicate referred to.

Mr. Fenton.—I am not dealing with aspirin, but I am dealing with the general condemnation that we have heard in regard to German names.

Dr. Carty Salmon.—But that was the only one to which I made reference.

Mr. Fenton.—During the course of his remarks, the honorable member for Wentworth several times emphatically declared that no person possessing anything like a German name should be granted any privilege whatever during the continuance of the war, and for some time after its termination.

Mr. Sinclair.—He did not say that.

Mr. Fenton.—The honorable member is not the interpreter of what the honorable member for Wentworth said.

Mr. Sinclair.—I heard what he said. He said that German names, when applied to articles, should not be protected.

Mr [illegible]—I understood him to say that nobody possessing a German name should be protected. "Aspirin" is not a German name.

Dr. Carty Salmon.—The word "aspirin" was made in Germany.

Mr. Lentin.—I admit that the Germans have been very cunning. They have consistently endeavoured to secure control of the world's trade as speedily as possible, and wherever an English, Irish, American, Swiss or Dutch name would assist them to achieve their object, they have not hesitated to adopt it. They have been prepared to overcome every obstacle in order to gain their ends. My own idea is that at the end of the war we shall be called upon to face just as big and important problems as those with which we are confronted to-day—problems which will perplex the highest statesmanship in every country of the world. There should be more organisation in the Commonwealth. Australian manufacturers and chemists should be turning out goods which are now being supplied by countries in which the industrial conditions are far worse than those which obtain in Germany and Austria. In the coming year we shall require to take into serious consideration the protection of our industries in this connection. I hope that we will not be too reckless in attacking men who possess names with a German flavour, seeing that many individuals bearing similar names have gone to the front to fight our battles, and have proved themselves to be better Britishers than many of those who boast of their British origin.

Dr. Carty Salmon (29 October, 1915).—I rise to speak again on the subject of trade names. I have further information on the matter, and I shall take an opportunity of dealing with it next week; but in the meantime I ask the Prime Minister to inquire into the licences issued by him to the two individuals who are making aspirin, in order to discover if the licence does not contain a condition that they shall not take others into their company or syndicate. In defiance of that condition, they have taken two other men into the company, thereby breaking their contract. I have a large list of articles which are susceptible of the same treatment, and I would strongly urge upon the Prime Minister that before the next meeting of the House, he should make further personal inquiry into this matter. I have the most perfect faith in the attitude of the honorable gentleman in regard to the war. I believe that he honestly desires to do all he possibly can to secure victory, and, after victory, the fruits thereof to those who have fought so well to secure them. I believe that when he does inquire into this matter he will take such steps as to secure the people of Australia from what I regard as a very grave danger. The honorable gentleman has always shown himself courageous enough to retrace his steps when he found such a course necessary.

Mr. Hughes (West Sydney—Prime Minister and Attorney-General).—With regard to the question raised by the honorable member for Grampians, I want to say that it is a very curious thing that, as soon as I grant a licence to two Australian chemists to make aspirin, I am overwhelmed with suggestions that I should take away the name of "aspirin" and substitute for it, "acetyl-salicylic," ostensibly to rob the Germans of the credit of the name, although it must also deprive these licensees of the benefit of their enterprise and ability. After many months of war, during which the community has been using aspirin, an Australian firm is manufacturing pure aspirin, which conforms to the test. I noticed a statement in the newspapers to the effect that it is not included in the Pharmacopoeia, but that acetyl salicylic is included. The article which is being manufactured by this Australian firm conforms to the required standard.

Dr. Carty Salmon.—I wish the honorable gentleman would get expert evidence on that point.

Mr. Hughes.—I have further to say that to-day I received a request, as earnest as that made by the honorable member for Grampians, to allow the chemists to sell German aspirin, because it would be unfair that they should be left with it on their hands. It is difficult to please every one.

Dr. Maloney.—Make them put the formula on the packages.

Mr. Hughes.—What I propose to do is to allow the term "aspirin" to stand until the question whether German names in general should be wiped out is settled. Personally, I think it is desirable. In the meantime, I invite the chemists and the public of the country to stock Australian aspirin, and buy Australian aspirin.

In the Grip of the Huns.

Australian Drugs: German Names to be Banned.

Under the above headings, *The Mirror* of 13th November prints the following article:—

Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister, received a deputation last Monday with regard to the use of German names in connection with well-known drugs. The Prime Minister was asked to prohibit the use of these names in order to avoid the maintenance of a goodwill to be used by German traders after the conclusion of the war. A protest was made against the permission which had been granted to a local manufacturer to use the word Aspirin. Mr. Hughes indicated that his own feelings were in sympathy with the views of the deputation, and subsequently stated in the Federal Parliament that effect will be given to this view.

A representative of *The Mirror* had an opportunity of discussing the whole subject with Mr. Russell Grimwade, who was one of the members of the deputation, and is a member of the important and well-known firm of Melbourne chemists, Felton, Grimwade and Co. Mr. Grimwade, who is himself a chemist, and has devoted considerable thought to the subject, emphasised the importance of abolishing once and for all the goodwill which had in the past been acquired by Germans in drugs for which no special formula was required.

For instance, Aspirin is composed of acetylsalicylic acid, which can be made by any chemist if the necessary ingredients can be secured. Mr. Grimwade has advocated with much force the use of the term Salacetic acid instead of Aspirin for

the following reasons: The name is euphonious; it is descriptive of the drug; it is the official and only title given to the drug by the British Pharmaceutical codex of 1907, published by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; it is entirely dissociated from any partisan or proprietary rights; it avoids the lengthy and awkward designation given to the drug elsewhere. Mr. Grimwade thinks that the use of this term would avoid the competition in names for the same articles which is now taking place, and at the same time would abolish the word Aspirin.

Mr. Grimwade is very hopeful with regard to the future of Australian enterprise in the manufacture of certain classes of drugs, provided that adequate assistance is given by the Government in connection with the tariff. His firm is now experimenting in this direction, and has produced a disinfectant alternative to Lysol, entirely from ingredients obtained in Australia. Whilst at this stage it would be unwise to do much with regard to the manufacture of refined drugs, there is considerable scope, in Mr. Grimwade's opinion, in other directions, and his firm is taking advantage of hostility to the German product to build up local industry in its place.

This has always seemed to us the natural corollary to the anti-German campaign, for it is useless to exclude the German article without organising its replacement by local enterprise. Every Australian firm which at this time is willing to look to the future and assist in the development of Australian industry deserves the whole-hearted support of the Government and the community generally.

An Unanswered Question.

The Mirror, 13th November, 1915, states:—"Mr. Haynes asked the Premier of N.S.W. a few days ago if George Arnold, agent for Bayer and Co., of O'Connell-street, Sydney, who was recently fined £200 for trading with the enemy, has still a contract with the State Government for the supply of disinfectants, and if his goods under another name are now on supply at the State Stores. The answer has been deferred for the time being."

Enemy Marks to be Cancelled.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) stated in the House of Representatives, on November 10, in reply to a question asked by Mr. W. H. Kelly, that an Order-in-Council was being drafted to cancel all enemy trade marks.

Roll of Honor.

Sergt. F. W. Watts, who left for Gallipoli a few weeks ago, has been invalided to England.

Sergt. J. L. Bagley, an employee of Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne, has been invalided to Lemnos.

Mr. Pickford J. Graham, apprenticed to Mr. J. C. Pickford, Armadale (Vic.), has enlisted for active service in the A.I.F.

Staff-Sergt. Cyril J. Tonkin, 1st Australian Light Horse, has been reported ill, and is at present in hospital in England.

Lieut. R. Owen Fox, pharmacist, of Unley, South Australia, has been appointed Quartermaster of the Medical Depot at Adelaide.

Sergt.-Major K. H. Garrick, who joined the Expeditionary Force in March last, and left Australia with the 6th Infantry Brigade, 24th Battalion, was invalided to Malta sick from the Dardanelles, and has since been transferred to England.

Mr. P. J. McInerney, dispenser at the Mt. Gambier Hospital, and a graduate of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, has enlisted.

Narik (Andre), student at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, member of the Melbourne Chemists' Cricket Club, is reported wounded.

Mr. Bernard Brent, who is apprenticed to his father (Mr. A. R. Brent), has joined the forces, and is at present in the A.M.C. at Flemington (Vic.).

Private Pifferrer, formerly in the employment of Parke, Davis & Co., in the Melbourne branch, is among the wounded. He was in the Second Field Ambulance.

Mr. Donald Fraser, late of the Footscray Dispensary, and afterwards with Messrs. Blake and Co., Footscray, who went with one of the early contingents to Gallipoli, has died of wounds received in the firing line.

Mr. A. L. Butters, late country representative for Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, has been appointed Second Lieutenant, and is leaving shortly for the front with reinforcements.

Private cable news has been received that Mr. Vivian Rees, second son of Mr. Rees, M.L.C., who had been at the front in France for nearly six months, is recovering from an attack of malaria. He was in England when war broke out, and joined the forces a few weeks later.

Platoon Sergeant W. H. Webb, who is about to enter the Training School for Officers, was, up to a few weeks ago, travelling in the country towns of New South Wales for Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. He was one of the ablest travellers on their staff, and bids fair to become an equally efficient officer.

Births & Deaths.

BIRTH.

Wade.—On the the 13th October, at Bairnsdale, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wade—a daughter (Margaret Joan).

DEATHS.

Gray.—On October 22, at South Yarra, William A. R. Gray, chemist, late of 481 Malvern-road, South Yarra.

Morris.—On the 3rd November, William Peter, the dearly loved husband of Mary Morris, of the Hawthorn Dispensary, Glenferrie-road, Glenferrie, aged 59 years. R.I.P.

Articles.

The Cultivation of Medicinal Plants in Victoria.

It is to some degree satisfactory to note in the October issue of the *Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Victoria* a communication on the above subject from the sub-committee appointed by the Medicinal Plants Board. The Board itself was appointed during the first half of the year, and met on May 22nd, when an expert sub-committee was formed to report on the practical questions connected with the character of soils, climatic conditions, and the possibility of the commercial production of a selected list of medicinal plants. The Board itself is a small one, consisting of some five members, and no information is forthcoming as to whether the sub-committee has been selected from the Board's own members or if outside assistance had been secured. The article in the *Journal of Agriculture* states that the Melbourne University is co-operating in the work. In what way it is actually co-operating at the present time is not stated, but the fact remains that neither the Melbourne University nor the Melbourne College of Pharmacy is represented on the Board, nor, as far as we know, on the sub-committee. This is to be deplored.

There is no doubt but that many medicinal plants possessing full therapeutic action can be raised in Victoria, and any effort made to render their cultivation a commercial success has our whole-hearted sympathy and support. But the subject has been much discussed in New South Wales, and the general consensus of opinion there seems to indicate grave doubts as to whether such effort can have any substantial commercial success in that State.

The contribution to the *Victorian Journal of Agriculture* is very disappointing. It is also somewhat disingenuous. It quotes extracts from a pamphlet issued by the Board of Agriculture in England, but the quotations are not placed in inverted commas. No less than two-thirds of the article is taken up by these extracts, and might very easily be supposed by the ordinary reader to be the result of investigations made by the sub-committee. Of the remainder there is no record of any work actually done, and it is wholly a statement of good intentions. It does, however, contain a list of plants receiving attention and which are "considerably in demand." The second plant on the list is the Beech. We are not aware of any "considerable demand" for products of the Beech for medicinal purposes. The mast is useful for feeding pigs, and Creasotum B.P. from beech tar is, of course, official, but it is a very far cry to the production of the latter. "Bucku" is specially given as a synonym for Bucha. This was new to us, and on looking through a number of works of reference at hand Bucku could only be found in Gray's Supplement dated 1847. To be consistent the synonyms Buco, Buchu, Buka and Bucha should be given. For some of the drugs on the list there is hardly, in our opinion, sufficient demand to justify any attempt at cultivation with a commercial success in view, while on the other hand some plants might be added to the list with advantage. For instance, Mustard, for which there is a large and constant demand, might have been added.

In any official communication exactitude should be unassailable, but in the list we find Cascara Sagrada given as the name of a plant, the official way of spelling liquorice in the Pharmacopœia is departed from, and the examination of the proof of less than two pages of the real contribution has been so careless that Felix-mas appears for Filix-mas, Strophanthus Komle, for Strophanthus Kombé, Deble for Deble, and Schort for Schott.

Taken altogether, apart from the good intentions expressed in the article, any intelligent pharmacist having possession of the pamphlet issued by the Board of Agriculture of England might in an hour or two have compiled an article of quite as much value as that contributed to the *Journal of the Department of Agriculture* by the Medicinal Plants Board Sub-Committee.

S.P.

Australia as a Field for Pharmacists.

From the *Anti-Cutting Record.*

We have recently been favoured with a perusal of a letter received by a chemist in England from a pharmaceutical friend who emigrated from the Old Country to Australia some years ago. If his descriptions of pharmacy and the lives of pharmacists in that part of the world are accurate and generally applicable throughout the continent of Australia, the new colonist's revelations form something of an eye-opener, for, candidly, we had previously been under the impression that the state of things pharmaceutical was decidedly better than at home.

Our correspondent (whom for convenience we will call "Mr. X.") warns his friend that his views are those of a newcomer contrasting the New and the Old World and prefaces his description with the statement that many Australians, especially those who have "made good," will differ from him and with many of his remarks, *in toto*. After some interesting descriptions of the topographical features of some of the towns in which he lived, he goes on to describe his business experience. He was not long in finding work after he landed, for after three days' hunting around he got employment with a large firm at £3/10/- a week—the minimum Award Rate for qualified pharmacists. Then, he says, his education began. The worst cutters in the Old Country are gentlemen compared with that firm. They cut leading patents to death (usually a ½d. under cost) and also cut (whilst discouraging) prescriptions. For the rest, they prescribed and retailed sundries at whatever price they could get. "Mr. X" has seen a 5/- enema syringe sold at 15/-, and a 5/- elastic knee-cap at 17/6, and so on. This trait of charging all they can get is, according to "Mr. X," common to the drug trade "down under."

Things are apparently carried on in somewhat rough style in the store in question, for "Mr. X" says nothing was wrapped unless requested, and

then draper-wise without sealing wax, and usually without string.

In several shops in which the correspondent also served, the standards of morality appear to have been of a lax description. In one shop they scratched the 10½d. off the small Beecham's Pill box and sold it for the 1/1½ size, which they did not keep. We do not quite know what "Mr. A" means by this, as the small size appears to have been done away with in this country. Possibly it may be retained for Antipodean trade. The club-dispensing at another shop was the most extraordinary he ever saw. A few drops of cascara represented the infusions, whilst other recipes were approximated out of a number of cheap stock mixtures. "Mr. A" gathered additional experience in many other towns. His impression of the whole thing is that the drug trade in Australia is a poor, rotten, commercially immoral thing. The whole game is to make money as fast as possible, and nothing must hinder this one and only object. Disgraceful diseases are appallingly common, and the chemists take full advantage of this unfortunate condition of things. Doctors are scarce and indifferent, and the public are treated largely by the chemists. The Australian Governments are very careful to exclude from abroad medicines which do not "toe the line" to a certain standard of uprightness, but they quite ignore those packed within their own shores—the claims for many of these on the labels and advertisements being as blatant and unscrupulous as can be imagined. In other words, they censure outsiders for faults largely committed to excess in their own land.

Speaking generally, "Mr. A" considers the country to be 50 years behind the Old Country in manners and comforts. *Education is at a discount;* they have the money and that is enough, and what can you expect when a labourer can make £3/4/- a week while many teachers have less?

Our friend's views of the professional abilities of the pharmacists seem to be very poor, but he says that as salesmen they are hard to beat, being sharp as knives, quick judges of character, and *revelling in taking down the public.*

He does not altogether blame the trade for their treatment of the public, above described, for he says that *per contra* the public "lie and lie like Turks" when purchasing. It is a game of wits. If you give too much change you never get it returned; should you give too little, there is no stern reprobation, it is true, but rather pleasure as if in beating a skilful opponent at a game.

"Mr. A" says, "When I came out here, I expected that I would have shorter hours and a better time, more independence, etc., but that was a big mistake. The public spit upon the chemist more here than anywhere, and the chemist receives it dutifully. Closing time 9.10 p.m. every night, Sundays included. To keep within the 54 hours per week, assistants have one day off weekly, but the 'one-horse' owner has no respite. The grocers shut at 6 p.m., 10 p.m. Fridays, and 1 p.m. Saturdays; but Parliament has refused this privilege to the chemist, since the working-man (who is king here) wants it so. The public are most impatient, and one must be always at the counter. They shout out, 'Shop!' when entering the door and walk out if not instantly attended to. You are expected to be always smiling, and any curtness, however deserved, is resented."

Our friend admits, notwithstanding the above, that any chemist worth his salt should make four or five hundred pounds a year, although he adds that £500 there (owing to the cost of living) goes no further than £300 at home, and even then there are many comforts short.

He goes on to bemoan the expensiveness and independence of domestic servants, and then he devotes a sheet to painting the pleasant side of the picture. "Excepting for some extremely hot days," he says, "which are very exhausting, the climate is glorious. Never a dull day, but bright sunshine all the time. Plenty of open space with a general freedom of action hard to beat. I have had the best of health here, which counts for a lot."

Our critic is so very candid in some of his descriptions that we do not care to print the whole of his letter, especially as there are two sides to every question, and as possibly "Mr. A" may sometimes fall into the bad habit of "looking at things through a glass darkly." Besides, he received his early training in a part of the United Kingdom where pure pharmacy and straight dealing are the rule rather than the exception, and on that account it is possible that the contrast may have induced him to write a little more bitterly in some respects than he need have done. If he had lived long in some parts of the Old Country which we could mention he would have found that many of the British public are just as fond as those he describes of telling a lie to save a half-penny. They do not hesitate a moment to say that they can buy a box of advertised pills a penny cheaper at the shop of Jones and Co. Ltd., round the corner, on purpose to beat down the price at the shop where they may be dealing at the moment. We aren't all angels at home.

As this is a very interesting subject, we should be glad to hear from readers with Australian experience how far they can confirm or deny the above report. In any case we hope that none of our young friends in the trade will decide to emigrate to the Land of Kangaroos at the present critical juncture when there is such a shortage of pharmacists at home.

[We trust that Australian pharmacists will not remain silent under the slanders which "Mr. A" has cast so recklessly upon them. It is many years since we have read such a grossly incorrect and bitter statement regarding Australian pharmacy. Were it not that the slander has been given a wide circulation in Great Britain it might justly have been treated with the silent contempt it merits. Candid criticism no one should complain of, but exaggerated distortions and untruths cannot be tolerated by decent men without a protest and rejoinder. Will some pharmacist, therefore, accept the editor's challenge and forward a reply to "Mr. A's" cheap abuse to the *Anti-Cutting Record*, 184 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.?—Ed. *A.J.P.*]

Dont's for Pharmacists

By W. Ingleston, Secretary, Chemists' Defence Association

At many of the meetings of the directors of the C.D.A. the feeling is freely expressed that most of the accidents which come before them could be averted if only chemists would observe certain precautions in the conduct of their business. Whilst we know quite well that no amount of schooling and advice will ever make any set of men or women perfect, I was much struck with the wisdom and expediency of a recent remark made to me by that veteran pharmacist, Mr. C. B. Allen. "Why don't you issue a list of 'Don'ts for Pharmacists'?" That is the *fons et origo* of this article.

Don't Keep Carbolic Acid and Carbolic Oil on the same Shelf.—Numerous accidents have arisen in that way, and as the consequences are often serious from the medical point of view, it is important that all precautions, mechanical or otherwise, should be taken to prevent mistakes.

Don't Keep Liquor Ammoniæ and Liquor Calcis Together.—It may seem nice and convenient to have the shop bottles arranged in alphabetical order, but it is a fertile source of trouble, for in an unthinking moment it is so easy to get hold of Liquor this instead of Liquor that, though not always so easy to get over the terrible consequences that may follow an undetected slip.

Don't Keep Cocaine Hydrochloride or Morphine Hydrochloride and Strychnine Hydrochloride on the same Shelf or in the same Shaped Bottle, even though they may be in the Poison cupboard, especially if the label goes sprawling all round the bottle. It has happened sometimes that the word "Hydrochloride" has appeared on the first bottle that has come to hand when looking in the cupboard, and, in a fit of absent-mindedness, the user has thought he recognised the Morphine Hydrochloride, when, if he had turned round to the beginning of the label, he would have found he had got the Strychnine Salt. As both powders look very much alike, there is nothing in the appearance to send a message through the eye to the brain that a mistake has been made. Label printers are great sinners in printing labels which are to be placed on small bottles of deadly poison. Words such as the above should be superimposed, and in type of such a size that the whole of the label can be readily covered at a glance.

Don't Put Away a Bottle without again Reading the Label to make Sure you have Got the Right Article.—If that were made a habit many a terrible mistake would be averted.

Don't Talk while you are Dispensing.—If a customer make a remark or endeavours to continue a conversation, ask him courteously to be kind enough to excuse you for a minute or two as you want to give your undivided attention to the compounding of the mixture in hand. If that is done, it may not only save somebody's life, but you will impress your customer with the fact that you are a specially careful and methodical man.

Don't Alter a Prescription without the Doctor's or Patient's Consent.—If you are in doubt in regard to any point, consult the prescriber, and endeavour to do so without letting the patient know, so as not to lead him to suppose that the doctor has made some mistake in ordering the medicine.

Don't Sell Mercury and Nitric Acid in the same Bottle.—If you do sell them together it is sure to land you in serious trouble sooner or later, and may cost some of your customers their eyesight.

Don't Sell Camphorated Oil in Bottles with Greasy Labels on.—If you put a proper label over a greasy one the former will certainly come off as soon as it gets dry, and if the greasy one bore the title "Olive Oil" and some of the contents are given to a baby or even to an older patient, trouble lies that way.

Don't be too Ready to Undertake Minor Surgery.—I know that pharmacists cannot always back out of it, but the general rule should be, "first aid only, and consult the doctor afterwards," or if a doctor is handy, consult the doctor first. Looking back through our files of cases, I can find several where claims have been made on pharmacists alleged to have used improper dressings.

Don't as a Rule Admit an Error to a Customer, but express what sympathy may be possible and promise to investigate his complaint, afterwards taking the earliest opportunity to lay the particulars before the C.D.A.

Don't Delay Reporting Errors, Real or Imaginary, to the Association, even if no claim for damages has at the time been made. All errors for which the C.D.A. is ultimately to be made responsible must, by one of the rules, be reported to the secretary within 48 hours of the matter coming to the notice of the member or his servants. Strict attention to this instruction will save all concerned a considerable amount of worry, and sometimes not a little disappointment.

Don't Sell Other Qualities of B.P. Drugs than those prescribed in the Pharmacopœia, without the customer's consent and without notification on the label. For instance, it is at once unfair to your customer and dangerous to yourself to sell the so-called Foreign Oil of Almonds (a name which ought to become obsolete) when Almond Oil is asked for. It is probable that the one is as good as the other, so, of course, if you are fair and above-board, letting your customer know that he is getting Oil of Peach Kernels, the transaction becomes an honourable one.

Don't Prepare your Camphorated Oil by Heating, and don't keep it in Bottles with loosely fitting caps. Heat dissipates the camphor under certain conditions of temperature in hot summer weather and gas-lit shops.

Don't Sell Carbolic Oil in a Wet Bottle. It has been asserted in court that water will extract Carbolic Acid from oil and settle to the bottom of the bottle, and that the aqueous solution of Carbolic Acid thus formed may be strong enough to cause burning effects on the skin. The truth of this allegation remains to be proved, but at all events Carbolic Oil ought not to be made with aqueous Carbolic Acid; it is bad pharmacy.

Don't Sell as Grey Powder any Mixture of Grey Powder with Something Else.—If, for any proper reason, you have to do so, say plainly on the label in what respect the powders are different from the B.P. formula. In practice this rule is very frequently departed from, and few chemists appear to realise the dangers they thereby run of being summoned.

Don't Make or Buy More Perishable Drugs than you can Sell while they Remain Good. For instance, it is a sure way to court trouble to buy Sweet Spirit of Nitre in Winchester quarts. Cases illustrating the truth of this have come before the Association time after time. In the first place, it is impossible (especially at summer temperatures) to sell the whole of the contents of a Winchester quart, in small instalments, without the last quarter being below the B.P. strength; and in the second place, stocking in large bottles is a direct contravention of the rule laid down in the B.P., namely, to "store in small, well-closed, amber bottles." (Amber *coloured* is no doubt what is meant—not amber bottles). The amber colour may or may not be of much use for preservative purposes, but it has been amply proved that it is essential to keep this quickly decomposable spirit in small, well-filled bottles in a cool, dark place. The shop-round is therefore clearly not the right kind of vessel in which to keep Sweet Nitre. Now that the Pharmacopœia authorities, at the instance of the C.D.A., have reduced the minimum strength, it behoves every dealer in this article to do his utmost never to sell it below that minimum strength and always as much above it (up to the B.P. maximum) as possible.

Don't Fail to get Warranties with all Drugs, and in getting them take the following precautions:—Send in writing a standard order to your wholesaler that all drugs of the B.P. supplied to you are to be pure and up to the B.P. standards. Keep a copy of that letter and file it along with a suitable acknowledgment from the wholesaler. Get the required warranty on every invoice, and if the wholesaler forgets to put it on, return the invoice immediately to have the omission remedied. Take means to be able to identify any portion of the goods referred to on the invoice as being the goods therein invoiced. Do not mix warranted goods with any previous consignment either from the same or another wholesaler.

Don't Forget to Counterpoise the Scale pans when weighing Quinine, etc., for galenical preparations. Some of our friends have got into trouble with their inspectors through omitting that precaution in making Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.

Abstracts.

Causes of the Drug Habit.

Dr. C. E. Terry, Health Inspector at Jacksonville, Florida, says the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, made a study of 213 cases of drug addiction, and found that 54.8 per cent. of the patients became addicts through physicians' prescriptions or through some sort of treatment personally administered; 21.6 per cent. went to using narcotics on the advice of friends, the latter usually being habitues themselves; 21.2 per cent. were led into the habit through dissipation or the influence of evil companions; and 2.4 took up the habitual use of narcotics because afflicted by chronic or incurable disease. Of 153 cases treated at the Philadelphia General Hospital, Dr. J. C. Doane found that 11 per cent. became habitues through physicians' prescriptions, and that eighty-six patients out of the 153 attributed their downfall to loose associates.

Commissions for Pharmacists.

A correspondent to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* writes:—"I feel I must reply to 'Volunteer' as regards commissions for pharmacists and I am somewhat surprised at his remarks. Is he aware that nurses (who as regards education are on a lower rung of the medical ladder than the pharmacist, and cannot really call themselves professional) hold honorary commissions in the R.A.M.C., and if the pharmacist enlisted as a private he would be compelled to salute her and empty the bed pan at her bidding, or perform other menial duties if he were orderly? Is 'Volunteer' a greater authority than Surgeon-General Evatt, C.B. (who really founded the R.A.M.C. after the famous march from Cabul to Kandahar, for which on his return he was publicly thanked by the late Queen Victoria), or Major Maclure (late President of the Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction), with forty years' ambulance work to his credit? Both of these officers advocate commissions for pharmacists and a reserve of pharmaceutical officers in the R.A.M.C. Has 'Volunteer' ever gone through the panniers of a field ambulance and thought how much they could be improved if an up-to-date pharmacist acted as quartermaster? Has he ever looked to see what every-day remedies are omitted, or noticed how small quantities of popular remedies are served out? Has he ever noticed how gauzes, lints, etc., might be carried in smaller packages, and save waste, for when once opened they are not sterile for the next patient that comes along? Has he ever thought that in a crisis like this all the medical men have not gone straight from the examination room to the Army, and would prefer help from men with a good pharmaceutical training—men who can do more than count out one or two No. 9 pills? Governments have imitated Germany in many things (*e.g.*, insurance); why not imitate them and other Continental nations in recognising the pharmacists, for I am sure they would be repaid and find him worthy of his hire."

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The Official Organ of Pharmacy in the Australian States. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. Issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia and to 500 members of the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited in

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Editorial.

THE CONSOLIDATED MEDICAL AND POISONS ACTS, VICTORIA.

The Acts consolidating the Medical Acts and the Poisons Acts in Victoria have now become law and it is not too much to say that they represent a great advance on former legislation.

Mr. Justice Cussen was greatly hampered in his commission inasmuch as his work of consolidation had to be confined principally to piecing existing Acts together.

Notwithstanding these limitations His Honor, after several conferences with the officers of the Pharmacy Board, not only rectified several anomalies, but was able to considerably improve the Medical Act in several directions and the Poisons Act in one important particular.

The Sections in the Medical Act which deal with Pharmacists are included in Parts III. and V. (Sections 81-104-107). Considerably increased powers have been given to the Board in summoning witnesses and examining them on oath on matters relative to the administration of the Act. The Board is empowered to make necessary alterations in the names on the register. Hitherto this was not possible. Lady Pharmacists who marry may now have their married names inserted. Proof of non-registration in legal matters has been simplified. Provisions in the 1890 Act recognising certain persons in business or employed as assistants prior to 1876 have been deleted. In future only persons who pass the Final Examination, or who come in under reciprocity, can be admitted to the Register. Section 98 gives the Board discretionary power regarding the acceptance of the statutory declarations required to be made by master Pharmacists in respect of their apprentices' term of service. If a master refuses to make the declaration, the Board may dispense with it altogether, if other satisfactory proof of service is given. In Section 107 it is made an offence for any person to obtain registration by fraud, forgery, or alteration of documents. Impersonation at examinations may be punished by a fine not exceeding £100 or one year's imprisonment.

With regard to the Poisons Acts, the consolidation of these caused considerable difficulty. Practically only one important alteration was made. Under the old Act an anomaly was discovered which allowed storekeepers in Shires to obtain a license to sell poisons even if a chemist were in business next door. This was so contrary to the spirit of the Act that Mr. Justice Cussen at the request of the Board amended the Section to read limiting the issue of licenses to "places distant at least four miles by the nearest practicable road from *any* place where a registered Pharmaceutical Chemist has an open shop." The provisions of the Poisons Act 1896 relating

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EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTES.

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GALYL is tetraoxydiphosphaminodiarsenobenzene and has been discovered by Dr. Mouneyrat.

It is found in the form of a clean yellow powder, liable to change when exposed to the air.

CALYL is as effective as SALVARSAN or NEOSALVARSAN on Spirochætes and Trypanosomes and free from the neurotropic and congestive actions of these preparations.

For Intravenous Injections—

(1) DILUTE—GALYL is supplied in neutral glass ampoules containing the necessary dose of Sodium Carbonate. Sterile distilled water being only used for the dissolution.

(2) CONCENTRATED—A special outfit containing one dose GALYL, one ampoule sterilised solution, and one small filter is supplied.

DOSES: 0·20—0·25—0·30—0·35—0·40.

For *Intramuscular Injections* GALYL is supplied in oily emulsion.

DOSES: 0·20—0·30—0·40.

Ref., B.M.J., 14/3/14—12/9/14.
LANCET, 18/9/15.

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HECTINE is Sodii Benzo-sulph-p-amino-phenyl arsonas.

HECTINE consists of colourless needles, very soluble in water, containing approximately 21 per cent. of arsenic.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections—*

AMPOULES A containing 10 cg. in 1 c.c.
AMPOULES B ,, 20 cg. in 1 c.c.
PILLS ,, 10 cg.

Ref., THE LANCET, 26/6/15—"Severe cases of intractable syphillis treated satisfactorily with Hectine."

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Hg. - 1 cg.
AMPOULES B Containing
Hectine - 20 cg. in 1 c.c.
Hg. - 1½ cg.
PILLS containing
Hectine - 10 cg.
Protoiod of Hg. 1 cg.
Opium Extract 1 cg.
In Phials of 24 Pills.

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COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Keep yourself well supplied with this leading line double your orders—You cannot go wrong.

CREATHEAD'S MIXTURE is famous also as containing splendid tonic properties which re-invigorate the system.

You can strongly suggest it as being good for children, who like it mixed with honey.

Why do the public insist on having

GREATOIDS?

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to the issue of licenses to sell poisons by Shire Secretaries have been cut out altogether.

Under the old Act many of the Sections were somewhat involved. The meaning of these has been made much clearer by dividing them into sub-divisions. Under "Offences and Penalties" the law has been amplified by setting out in detail the offences under the Act. Under Part IV. The Opium Smoking Prohibition Acts 1905 and 1906 have been included. The Schedules to the Act have been brought up-to-date which is a great gain to those who are not in possession of the various Proclamations made from time to time.

The thanks of the pharmaceutical community are certainly due to Mr. Justice Cussen for the time and attention he devoted to these Statutes and for the courteous consideration he gave to the various suggestions placed before him by the Pharmacy Board.

The Month.

The Seabury Scholarship.

Referring to the founding of a Scholarship at the New York College of Pharmacy to perpetuate the memory of the late George J. Seabury, the *Australasian Pharmaceutical Notes and News* makes the following interesting comments :—

America is celebrated for its fine Colleges, and its Colleges of pharmacy are certainly models for the rest of the world, and especially for Australia. Melbourne has had a well-equipped College of Pharmacy for many years, and the students turned out from this institution are of the first rank among pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth. Brisbane has also a very excellent College, though necessarily smaller. Adelaide provides special courses of lectures for its students of pharmacy, and Sydney sends its men to lectures at the Sydney University, where they are taught a great many things that are absolutely useless to them in their daily work, but gives them absolutely no instruction in pharmacy. One of the features of many of the American Colleges is the provision of scholarships for promising students. Let the young man have the brains and the industry, and there are always men who will assist in the matter of funds. No more fitting memorial could be found to perpetuate the memory of the late George J. Seabury, the founder of the well-known house of Seabury & Johnson, than that chosen by his nephew and successor, Dr. H. C. Lovis, who now is President of the firm of Seabury & Johnson in New York, namely—the founding of a scholarship tenable for one year at the Columbia University for pharmaceutical students desirous of taking the B.Sc. (Pharm.) degree.

Patent Medicine Tax Doubled.

By resolution of the British House of Commons, the stamp duties on proprietary medicines have been doubled. The new scale, which is as follows, came into force on October 20th :—

For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure containing any drugs, herbs, pills, waters, essences, tinctures, powders, or other preparation or composition whatsoever used or applied, or to be used or applied, externally or internally, as medicines or medicaments for the prevention, cure or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body, which shall be uttered or vended in Great Britain, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure with its contents shall not exceed the price or value as follows, stamp duty shall be paid as set out hereunder :—

Value of Article.			Duty £ s. d.
1/- ...	...	...	0 0 3
s. d.	s. d.		
1 0	to 2 6	... ...	0 0 6
2 6	,, 4 0	... ...	0 1 0
4 0	,, 10 0	... ...	0 2 0
10 0	,, 20 0	... ...	0 3 0
20 0	,, 30 0	... ...	0 10 0
30 0	,, 50 0	.. ...	1 0 0
50 0	... ...	... ...	2 0 0

The Council of the P.A.T.A., after discussing the new proposals, passed the following resolution :—

That the Association protests against the increase in the medicine stamp duty on proprietary medicines on the ground

that sick persons who are consumers of proprietary medicines against which no complaint can be made, will be called upon to bear the burden, and that if the object of the tax is to lessen the consumption of such articles as may be considered objectionable, this should be dealt with otherwise than by taxing the consumer.

Pharmacists and the A.M.C.

Good work is being done, particularly in Queensland and Victoria, in pressing home upon the military authorites, the injustice under which qualified pharmasists are suffering in connection with the A.M.C. In Brisbane the sympathetic help of Mr. W. F. Finlayson, M.H.R., was enlisted, and he has been able to put the case very strongly to the Minister. Strong representations have also been made on the subject by the pharmaceutical organisations in Melbourne. Already these have borne fruit in more ways than one. If each State will place the full facts before one of the local members of the Federal Parliament and ask him to point out the unfair position which exists, to the Minister of Defence, it is believed that many of the reforms which have been agitated for during the past three years will be granted. Clear, concise and definite evidence of anomalies and unfair treatment is what is mainly required.

Saturday Afternoon Closing.

A petition signed by a majority of the chemists in the Victorian metropolitan area having been received, asking for permission to close their pharmacies between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. on Saturdays, the Minister of Labor, Sir Alexander Peacock, has agreed to the proposal and has directed that an order in Council be prepared accordingly. When this order is enforced chemists' shops will remain open until 1 o'clock on Saturday, reopening between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. in the evening. Doctors' prescriptions may, however, be dispensed at any time and urgent medicines may be supplied providing that the pharmacy is "closed" as required by the Factories Act. Under the new Order Sunday closing at 8 p.m. will be compulsory.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting was held at Sydney on November 9th. There were present: Mr. V. Wadsworth, E. E. C. Schofield, T. S. Loney and Jas. Dixson. The Registrar apologised for the absence of the president, who was away on a well-earned holiday.

Mr. Schofield proposed, and Mr. Loney seconded, that Mr. V. Wadsworth take the chair. Carried.

Contract Prices.—The Registrar read a letter from the Treasury with an enclosure of the Crown Law Department giving an opinion regarding the effect of the decisions of the Necessary Commodities Commission on contract prices, and showing how contract prices will be obliged to conform to the decisions as to prices of necessary commodities.

The Registrar raised the question: "Is this a private communication to the Board that should not appear in the trade press?" He stated that on former occasions he had been blamed for allowing the press to publish such correspondence. He therefore asked: "Is this letter for publication or not."

Mr. Loney said that it was important public information affecting all who held contracts, especially Government contracts. He considered that there was no good reason for the suppression of the information.

Mr. Dixson said that he considered the matter one which affected the business dealings of the whole of the trade.

Mr. Loney said that the matter hardly came within the scope of the operations of the Board at all. The Pharmaceutical Society were the people to deal with such a matter.

Mr. Wadsworth said that it was not within their power to pass such a communication on to the society. He considered that the only course open to them is to inquire if they may make the contents of the letter public for the information of the whole trade.

It was decided that this course be adopted, and the Registrar was instructed to write to the department accordingly.

Unqualified Dispensers.—The secretary of the Goulburn District Hospital wrote, stating that the committee had had some difficulty in employing a qualified pharmacist as dispenser, and asked the Board to allow a matron qualified in dispensing according to the nurses' standard to act as dispenser to the hospital. It appeared that the committee was short of funds, and this was due to the war. They asked if the permission could be granted until better times prevailed.

Mr Loney pointed out that the law did not allow unqualified dispensers to dispense, and in the case of private hospitals it was very distinctly specified that all dispensing shall be done by qualified dispensers. The same rule applied to public hospitals and all similar institutions. It would be contrary to the law to adopt the course proposed

Mr. Wadsworth said that a man had as great a right to have his medicines dispensed by a qualified dispenser as to have them prescribed by a qualified doctor. This principle had always been held. They had no power to grant the hospital committee permission to break the law.

Mr. Schofield said that there were several chemists in Goulburn, and the best thing for the committee to do was to arrange with one of these to do the dispensing for the hospital. This course had been adopted in other cases, and had been found to work well. He moved that the committee be advised to arrange with one of the qualified pharmacists in the district to do the work, as it was not in the power of the Board to grant any such permission."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Jas. Dixson, and carried.

Resignation of Mr. C. J. Carroll.—A letter was received from Mr. C. J. Carroll, tendering his resignation as a member of the Board. He had delayed sending the same with the hope of being able to personally attend and offer an explanation as to his absence. Ill-health had prevented his doing so, and he therefore wrote with regret asking them to accept his resignation, but he hoped at some future date to seek re-election to the Board.

Mr. T. S. Loney said that they must accept Mr. Carroll's resignation with regret. In doing so they were losing a most useful member and one who had done much useful and important work. He proposed that they should send Mr. Carroll a letter of thanks under the seal of the Board for his past services. He supposed that the decision of Mr. Carroll was final, and it was no use for them to ask him to reconsider the matter, as Mr. Carroll had been absent from ill-health for a long time. Personally he (Mr. Loney) felt the loss, as he was now almost the only member of the old Board. They were glad that the younger members were coming along to fill the vacant places.

Mr. Schofield seconded the motion.

Mr. Dixson supported the motion, and acknowledged the valuable work done by Mr. Carroll. In losing him they were losing a good man, but Mr. Carroll had good reasons for adopting the course taken by him.

Mr. Wadsworth desired to join the other members of the Board in their expressions of regret at the resignation of Mr. Carroll, and especially from the cause which he gives as the reason of his action. There has not been among the pharmacists of Sydney a more energetic or sincere worker for many years. We all regret that his health will not permit his continuance. It is to be hoped that we shall be able to secure the services of another man who will discharge his duties as ably. He thought that the letter accepting the resignation and expressing their regret will bear the seal of the Board, though they had already accorded to Mr. Carroll a mark of their esteem.

The motion that the resignation be received with regret, and that a letter bearing the seal of the Board be sent to Mr. Carroll accepting the resignation and thanking him for his past services, was carried unanimously.

Sale of a Poison.—A storekeeper wrote, asking if he was allowed to sell a certain preparation named in his letter. It was labelled "Poison" by the manufacturer. Mr. Wadsworth said that there could only be one answer to such a request. It was against the law for a man not holding a license to sell poisons, and the Board had no power to grant any such permission.

Asks for Directions.—An application was received from a medical student at Sydney University. He passed the Preliminary examination in South Australia, and served a four years' apprenticeship in that State. He now desired to qualify as a pharmacist, and asked directions as to how he should proceed. Mr. Loney said that he could not present himself for examination in Sydney, as every candidate examined in Sydney must have served his apprenticeship in New South Wales. His only course was to go to Adelaide and pass his qualifying examination there and then come to Sydney and register under the terms of the reciprocity agreement with that State. Other members of the Board concurred, and it was resolved that instructions be sent to that effect.

About to Enlist.—Mr. T. L. Earngey, of Bondi, wrote applying for a special examination, as he desired to enlist, and wished to qualify as a pharmacist. Mr Loney said that they were prepared to place every facility in the way of those going on active service. There was no objection on the part of the examiners to holding a special examination. The only condition was that he went away on active service. It was agreed to grant a special examination at the end of November if the applicant had enlisted.

Koko for the Hair.—A letter was read from the manager of Koko Marikopas Co., calling attention to a paragraph in a trade paper which put forth the view that as Koko contained a preparation of cantharides it should be labelled poison and only sold by licensed persons. He understood that the Act only applied to cantharides and certain vesicating preparations of the same and not to preparations such as Koko, which contained only a small perentage of cantharides preparation. After considerable discussion, it was resolved to state the matter to the Crown Law Office and ask their opinion if such preparations of cantharides came within the operations of the Poisons Act.

Treasurer's Statement.—Cash in bank, £89/12/2. Accounts amounting to £60/8/8 were passed for payment.

Final Examination.—The examiners' report showed that a Final Examination was held on October 25th and following days, and the following passed in the order of merit:—H. S. Greenwell, Miss K. McLachlan, Miss K. Legg, Miss M. Peterson, T. E. Green, L. J. Williams, S. C. Parle, S. W. Harvey, C. J. Camplin, C. P. Veech, O. H. Ballhausen. Eleven out of 13 candidates.

Storekeepers and the Sale of Poisons.—A letter was read from the secretary of the Chamber of Manufactures asking the president to receive a deputation from the Storekepers' Association regarding the sale of phenyle preparations. Mr.

Wadsworth said that the letter was to the president, who was absent, and would not be back by the date named in the letter. Mr Loney said that if they were to be met with a request that the schedule of poisons be altered it would require a lot of consideration. He would remind the members of the Board that their schedule regarding the sale of phenyle preparations was based on that of England, and was in conformity with the action of other States. It was decided to leave the matter over until after the return of the president of the Board, who was asked to receive the deputation.

Registration Under Pharmacy Act.—H. W. Harvey, of Mosman, H. S. Greenwell, of Ashfield; C. H. Camplin, of Mosman; C. P. Veech, of Wellington; L. J. Williams, of South Kensington; T. F. Green, of Randwick, all having passed their Final Examination. F. Stabback, of Sydney (under 30 Vic. No. 01, W. E. J. Healey (pharmaceutical chemist of Victoria), and W. L. Brooks, of Broken Hill (pharmaceutical chemist of South Australia) applied for registration under the Pharmacy Act, also for pharmacists' poisons licenses under the Poisons Act. Registration and licenses were granted in each case.

Annual Poisons Licenses were granted to four storekeepers.

Registration of Indentures.—Miss A. C. Price to H. C. Price, of Chatswood, term three years, registration granted. Transfer of the indentures of M. A. Sheridan from H. R. Burnett to E. A. Sinclair, of Hurlstone Park, was granted.

Managers Registered.—The Registrar announced that he had received for registration the names of fifteen managers.

Vacancy on the Board.—Mr. Wadsworth said that he would like to call attention to the vacancy on the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Carroll. He proposed that through the press they should invite pharmacists who were willing to fill the vacancy to intimate their willingness, and then all the names thus received could be submitted to the Board, out of which list one should be elected. This would do away with the idea that the Board only selected their friends as candidates for any vacancy. Mr. Loney approved of the idea, as it would give them a wider field for selection, and should secure the services of good men. Mr. Dixson said that perhaps it would facilitate matters if pharmacists who were willing to serve were to ring up the Registrar and let him know. Mr. Loney said that he thought that all applications should be in writing, as it would prevent any dispute as to whether intimation was received or not. Each candidate would have to be proposed and seconded. Mr. Wadsworth said that he would undertake to nominate any man who offered his services. There would be no want of a nominator. It was decided to request the press to invite applications to fill the vacancy.

Position of Examinations.—The Registrar reported that a number of complaints by a Firm in Sydney had been received. They had been repeatedly warned. The Registrar was instructed to take proceedings.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of Council was held on November 9th at the office of the Pharmacy Board, Sydney. Present: Mr. A. Wadsworth (president), in the chair, with Messrs. Loney, Penrose, Schofield and Rogers. Apologies were received from Messrs. Gray and Williams.

Resignation of Mr. C. J. Carroll.—A letter was received from Mr. C. J. Carroll, resigning his seat on the Council on the grounds of ill-health. Mr. Carroll intimated that he hoped when well enough to seek re-election. Mr. Schofield moved, and Mr. Rogers seconded, that the resignation be accepted. Mr. Wadsworth said that they would send the usual letter of thanks for services rendered. Mr. Carroll had already received the highest acknowledgment that the society could bestow. The motion was carried.

Call on Benevolent Fund.—Mrs. Foot applied for further relief. Mr. Penrose asked for particulars of this case. The secretary said that applicant was the widow of the late Mr. C. E. Foot, who was a member of the society and paid one annual subscription in 1896. Already they had voted Mrs. Foot sundry sums totalling £14. The amount to the credit of the Benevolent Fund at present was £11. Mr. Penrose proposed, and Mr. E. E. C. Schofield seconded, a motion "That the sum of £1 be granted and that Mrs. Foot be informed that no further grant will be made to her." Carried.

Treasurer's Statement.—The Treasurer's accounts showed the sum of £785/15/10 to the credit of the society. The Benevolent Fund stood at £11/0/4. Accounts amounting to £20/18/8 were passed for payment.

New Member.—Mr. C. F. Webster, of Burwood, applied for admission. A ballot was taken, and Mr. Webster was declared duly elected.

Wages Board.—A letter was received from the Master Retailers' Association, asking the support of the Master Pharmacists to three candidates for appointment on the General Wages Board, viz., R. R. M. Clark (Marcus Clark and Co.), Jas. Chalmers (Messrs. Farmer and Co.) and William McIlrath. The secretary stated that as instructed by the president he had replied that Master Pharmacists had protested against being included in the General Shopkeepers' Board, and had applied to have a special Board granted to them. Their case had been heard before Judge Edmunds, who had granted them a separate Wages Board subject to certain conditions. These conditions included the signatures of the members of the various suburban Master Pharmacists' Associations asking for such a Board. Lists have been sent out, and all master pharmacists, members of such associations, have signed except two, who were absent from Sydney. The further hearing of the case would come on at an early date.

Early Closing Bill.—In response to a circular sent out, the secretary stated that he had received replies to the effect that master pharmacists had interviewed their members of Parliament for their respective districts, and had

obtained promises of support for certain amendments as formulated.

New Articles of Association.—The president laid on the table the copy of the Amended Articles of Association as received from Messrs. Sly and Russell embodying all the amendments recently agreed upon in proper form. It was proposed by Mr. Wadsworth, and seconded by Mr. Schofield, that the Amended Articles be accepted, and that steps for their final adoption by the society be proceeded with. Carried.

Venereal Diseases Commission.—It was reported to the Council that some of the members of the medical profession, in giving evidence, had strongly condemned the practice of chemists prescribing for venereal diseases, and it was stated that some hold the view that prescribing for such diseases by any but a duly qualified medical man should be made a criminal offence. Several members of the Council expressed the opinion that such prescribing was in no way the business of a pharmaceutical chemist, and the practice was condemned by them. They were aware that some retail pharmacists did so prescribe, but the Pharmaceutical Society had always done its best to discourage such practices, and condemned them as derogatory to the profession of a pharmacist.

Strange Poisoning Case.

At Albury on October 28, Catherine Ringwood (28) called at a local chemist's and asked for some strychnine to poison troublesome cats. The chemist was not inclined to sell the poison, but agreed that if the bait was procured he would poison it. The woman went to a butcher's shop and got several bits of beef, which the chemist treated. Miss Ringwood, who was bright and cheerful, then rode on a bicycle to the Botanical Gardens. Half an hour later she returned to the chemist's shop, and said she was sorry to say that she had sucked the poison from the meat, and wished the chemist could cure her. Remedial measures were resorted to, and the patient was conveyed to the hospital, where she collapsed and died.

Protest Against Unregistered Dispensers.

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales has brought under the notice of the Premier an advertisement inviting applications for the position of matron, competent to dispense, at the Royal Military College Hospital. The Crown Solicitor advised the Pharmacy Board in 1910 that "A person who is neither a legally qualified medical practitioner nor a registered pharmacist is not, in my opinion, legally qualified to dispense in a hospital the prescriptions of a medical practitioner." The Premier, in asking the Prime Minister to bring the matter under the notice of the Minister for Defence, writes:—"The Pharmacy Act of New South Wales, as well as the Pharmacy Acts in the other States of the Commonwealth, have been made to protect the public and patients against unregistered persons acting as pharmacists and dispensers of doctors' prescriptions. Every person must pass a stringent curriculum to obtain registration, and thereby become qualified to dispense. Patients in hospitals receive the utmost care and attention at the hands of the medical practitioners, and the Board think they should also be entitled to have their medicines dispensed by registered and qualified pharmacists."

The Same Bottle!

At Islington (N.S.W.) on November 2, the coroner inquired into the death of a married woman named Annie Wakely (53), who died on October 31 in consequence of having taken a disinfectant fluid in mistake for medicine. The evidence showed that the medicine and disinfectant were in bottles very much alike. Dr. John Harris, who conducted the post mortem, stated that he had no doubt death was due to deceased having swallowed some disinfectant, a small quantity of which would be sufficient to cause death very quickly.

Poisoning Cases.

The Late Dr. A. Posman.—The City Coroner at Sydney held an inquest on November 15th touching the death of Dr. Aron Posman, who died at the Coast Hospital on November 11th. Deceased was 64 years of age. He was a native of Poland and a Jew. Early in life he went to America, and began his business life as a compositor. In his spare time he studied to gain his preliminary education, and saved enough money to see him through his medical course at the Louisville University, Kentuckey. The course in those days was four years. He graduated in 1894, and soon afterwards came to Australia. For a short time he practised in country districts, but returned to Sydney to take service with the E. and A. Co. on their China and Japan passenger liners, in which he made a number of trips. During the Russo Japanese war he was desirous of obtaining an appointment in the Russian army, but his health was not good, and he was advised that the life of an army doctor in the Russian service in Korea would be too strenuous for him. He was a prominent mason and an active and useful member of the Masonic Club. He generously gave his services to the poor, and his spare time was taken up in literary work. He was a frequent contributor to the "Hebrew Standard," and was well acquainted with Hebrew literature. When Dr. Posman entered the Coast Hospital, he was in doubt as to the nature of his complaint, and was known to have expressed the opinion that if his disease was cancer he would not consider his life worth prolonging, as it would only be long drawn-out misery for him. He appears to have taken with him to the hospital a supply of morphia tablets, and on the day of his death he was discovered at 8 a.m. in an unconscious condition, and shortly afterwards he died with every indication of morphia poisoning. Deceased left the sum of £700, which he desired should be devoted towards building a crematorium. He was a very abstemious man, and held that men should only have two meals a day. He took a great interest in religious movements among the Jews, and often had expressed himself in favour of the Zionist movement. The Coroner returned a verdict of suicide.

Bad Poisons.—A servant girl, Gertrude Alice Lewis, aged 19 years, employed as a domestic servant, died of poison at her employer's residence, "Grand View," Kellick Street, Waterloo, on November 7th. Her employer gave evidence as to finding her suffering from poisoning; medical assistance was called, but she died before the doctor arrived. In her room was found a bottle of solution said to be hyd. perchlor, which she used to keep the house clean. She had been in the same employ for over three years, and appeared happy and contented. A verdict of suicide was returned.

Morphia and Veronal.—A nurse named Kathleen Ogilvie died at St. Vincent's Hospital, Darlinghurst, on October 11th, and the inquest was held on November 4th by the Sydney City Coroner. Medical evidence was given to show that death was due to pneumonia accelerated by veronal. Evidence was given by a friend with whom deceased lived that she was found on the morning of October 10th in a serious condition, and was promptly removed to the hospital; witness knew that deceased was addicted to the use of morphia. She had been very much worried since the death of her husband, who was killed in battle at the Dardanelles, and appeared low-spirited. A verdict was returned that deceased died from pneumonia, accelerated by an overdose of veronal, but whether the overdose was taken intentionally, or in error, there was no evidence to show.

Disinfectant.—A man named Isaac Norman, aged 49, died from poisoning near his home on October 23rd. Deceased had met with an accident to his hand a few months ago, which prevented him from working. On the date of his death he had been out to a friend's house, but returned early. Soon after, his wife missed him, and some boys reported that he was in a fit in the bush a few yards distant from his house at Carlton. When his wife reached him, he said, "I have taken poison," and shortly after he expired. A bottle containing a disinfectant poison was found near the place where he died. Medical help was sent for, but the man was dead before the doctor arrived. A verdict of suicide was returned.

Poisons Used in Suicide Cases.

At one time in New South Wales, whenever a case of poisoning occurred the matter was reported to the Pharmacy Board. An inquiry was made as to how the deceased obtained the poison, if the seller had conformed to the provisions of the Poisons Act, and if proper precautions had been taken to keep the poison safely by the person purchasing the drug. It frequently transpired that the poison was sold by a person not registered, such as a grocer or an ironmonger. Prosecution followed. But of late years this practice has been abandoned. The police do not report the cases to the Pharmacy board, and no steps are taken to trace as to how the poison came into the possession of the deceased. The reason of the change is not known, but it is surmised that it was due to instructions issued by one of the late Inspector-Generals of Police. It is certainly desirable in the interests of the public that the Pharmacy Board be informed in cases of death from poisoning, and that strict inquiry be made as to how deceased came by the poison. If, as in many a case of lysol poisoning, the poison was sold by a person not holding license, or if it was sold improperly labelled, or if in any way the law had been infringed, prosecution should follow. Apparently no protective measures are taken at the present time.

Chemists Leaving their Pharmacies.

The law compels a pharmacist, absent from his pharmacy, to leave a duly qualified man in charge. This precaution for the public safety is frequently disregarded, and offences of this nature have recently been so frequent of late that prosecutions have followed. A chemist at Port Macquarie was recently fined £5 and costs, and on November 15th, at the Paddington Police Court, Mr. Charles Newman was proceeded against at the instance of the Pharmacy Board because he was absent from his shop, and left an unqualified manager in charge during his absence. The shop is situated at No. 5 Albion Street, Waverley, and defendant, being ill, left an unqualified assistant named Kurtz in charge. Newman said, "Kurtz is an intelligent fellow and a smart man, and I thought he was registered," when Sergeant Roche interviewed him on the matter. Defendant pleaded guilty, and said that he had been absent for a week owing to illness. He, however, visited his shop at intervals during the week, and the man in charge was an absolutely capable man, though he instructed this man not to sell poisons during his absence. A fine of £1, and 5s. costs, was imposed. In the country complaints are frequently made of the absence of chemists from their shops, sometimes for a holiday, sometimes at the races, sometimes at a branch shop a few miles distant. Two shops, with one qualified man between them. Worst of all, doctors complain sometimes that a chemist will go round the country-side visiting patients as though they were medical practitioners, leaving the shop in charge of the wife. The medical profession greatly resent this absence, though they would scorn to turn informer or put the police on to the offender. Yet this practice is known to exist, and steps are now being taken to compel the employment of a qualified assistant whenever the master pharmacist wants a holiday, or when he is incapacitated by sickness.

War Prices for Chemists.

Complaint is being made by retail pharmacists that the prices charged to the public for dispensing work is too low, and in view of the up-grade of costs, it will be necessary for the various Master Pharmacists' Associations to revise their prices in order to advance with the times. The prices of nearly every drug has increased, and the business expenses are mounting up very much; shorter hours and higher wages have to be provided for, and although all these business costs have been mounting higher and still higher, the charges for mixtures have not been advanced accordingly. This is hardly a case for the Necessary Commodities Commission, but it is quite time that pharmacists moved in the matter, and

added at least another 25 per cent. on the prices charged for prescriptions. Steps in this direction are being taken in connection with the Eastern Suburbs Master Pharmacists' Association, and others are following suit. City shops are a little behind-hand, though it is well known that the so-called cutting houses have been desirous of taking some steps in the matter, and will fall into line with the rest of the trade. In fact, now in Sydney, the cutters have established their business so firmly that they do not need to cut any more to command a fair share of patronage. Hence when an opportunity for raising the prices offers itself, they are as anxious as any other pharmacist in promoting the movement.

The Honorary Lieutenancy.

Thirty-five pharmacists on the register of N.S.W. have enlisted, and as far as is known, only one has received commission rank, and he has resigned, or been retired. A considerable number of A.A.M.C. men have acted as Army compounders, and in some instances have been appointed to the rank of sergeant compounder, while a qualified man remains in the ranks. Worse than this, a man holding the hon. lieutenancy has been in the ranks, while an unqualified man is his superior officer and dispenser. Either the farce of granting honorary commissions to pharmacists should be abolished, or else the rank granted should be acknowledged when a pharmacist enlists holding the commission. In some cases the pharmacist has not even been placed in the A.A.M.C. at first, but has been sent into the infantry as a full private; later he may, if he has a lot of luck, be removed into the A.A.M.C., still carrying with him the rank of a full private.

Personal.

The pharmacy of Mr. F. J. Wood, Barham, N.S.W., was totally destroyed by fire on November 16. Mr. Wood was formerly in business in Carlton (Vic.).

Asthma Remedy.

Pot. iodid	gr. iv.
Tr. scillæ	Mxij
Glycerin	℥ ss
Mist. camph ad..	℥ j
4tis horis sd.	Mitte ℥ viij (148)

This is a type of a good prescription for asthma, but would be improved by the addition of tr. lobeliæ æther. Mv. (*Spatula*).

Potassium Chlorate Tooth Paste.

The following formula is said to produce a thoroughly satisfactory and efficient tooth paste:—Precipitated chalk, 12 lb.; powered potassium chlorate, 20 lb.; powdered sugar, 4 lb. 10 oz.; white mineral oil, 2 oz.; oil of peppermint, 7 oz.; glycerin, 4½ pints; water, 3 pints. Pour the water into the mixer and gradually add the potassium chlorate, and mix well. Then add the powdered sugar and white mineral oil, and, after thorough mixing, gradually add the oil of peppermint and glycerin. Finally, add the precipitated chalk in very small portions until all has been added.—J. Jacobs (*Amer. Drugg.*, August, 1915, 41).

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday, November 10th.

Present.—The President, Mr. C. E. Towl (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver and Jewkes. An apology for non-attendance was received from Mr. Sayer.

Correspondence.—Letters outwards.—Nos. 981 to 1042 were read and minuted.

The attention of a suburban pharmacist was drawn to the fact that two of his branches were under the management of unregistered men. A reply was received stating that owing to the great difficulty in getting qualified assistants the branches had temporarily been left in charge of unqualified persons. Immediately on the matter being brought under notice registered men had been put in charge.

A communication was addressed to the Hon. the Chief Secretary requesting the Government to introduce legislation to legalise the Metric System of Weights and Measures in Victoria. It was pointed out that great inaccuracy had been found in many of the Metric Weights and Measures which were at present being sold in this State. Attention was also drawn to the anomalous position of an official Pharmacopœia requiring the Metric system to be used, and a Weights and Measures Act making it illegal to use Metric Weights and Measures. It was also recommended that provision should be made for verifying and stamping dispensing scales, as was the case in Great Britain.

A request was received from the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania asking for nominations of persons likely to be attending the January, 1917, meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science which would be held at Hobart. The duties of the position would include the delivery of an address and the taking the presidential chair at the meetings of the pharmaceutical section. It was resolved that the names of Messrs. Towl and Bailey be submitted, and that the secretary be asked to bring the matter under the notice of the other societies and invite them to make nominations.

Dr. W. H. Martindale, London, wrote, expressing his thanks for the copy of the official B.P. Digest which had been forwarded to him.

A complaint was received that a certain firm was placing adulterated Epsom Salts on the market. It was resolved that the opinion of the Crown Solicitor be obtained as to the powers of the Board under Section 101 of the Medical Act, 1915, regarding the adulteration of drugs and medicines.

Dr. D. Grant brought under notice a case of a patient who had exhibited untoward symptoms after taking Bromo-seltzer, which contained in each teaspoonful dose from 3 to 3½ grains of acetanilide. Dr. Grant suggested that the Pharmacy Board might see its way to take some action with regard to the sale of this preparation.

Mr Fleay said that he was in favour of placing a cannabis on the Poisons Schedule. It was a dangerous drug, and the sale should be regulated. Mr Gulliver said he thought it would be straining the Act somewhat. Until they had some definite evidence as to the poisonous nature of the drug it would be unwise to schedule it as a poison. He did not think it was scheduled in any other part of the Empire. The president said that he would confer with Dr. Grant with regard to the matter and report at the next meeting.

Mr J. F. Scott, Trentham, wrote stating that his father, who was a registered chemist, died early in the year, and that his mother had been endeavouring to since dispose of the business, but had been unsuccessful. He asked whether, in view of the scarcity of registered chemists, the Board could see its way to allow him to keep the pharmacy open until the middle of January without employing a registered assistant. A communication on the same subject was received from Dr. J. Anderson, who stated that owing to the long distance he had to travel in connection with his practice it would be very inconvenient for him to do his own dispensing. If the Board saw fit to allow the dispensary to go on as it was he was quite willing to look after the sale of poisons. After discussion, it was resolved that a reply be sent stating that the Board had no discretionary power to dispense with the services of a registered pharmacist.

Messrs. C. Wallis and Son, Toorak, wrote confirming their approval of the suspension of the indenture of their apprentice, L. K. Gordon, who was at present on active military service.

Messrs Duerdin and Sainsbury, and Rocke, Trompsitt and Co. wrote, expressing their thanks for the draft copy of the proposed new regulations under the Poisons Act 1915 regarding the use of special containers of certain poisons. They thought the regulations were reasonable, and should work satisfactorily, and could suggest no improvement in them.

Mr A. V. Rountree, Hamilton, wrote, asking if it was permissible for a country student to attend the College of Pharmacy during the third year of his apprenticeship without having his indentures transferred. A reply was sent stating that provided the apprentice returned to his master and completed the fourth year with him, it would not be necessary to have the indentures transferred, as the Medical Act provided that time must be allowed for the apprentice to attend the necessary lectures.

Mr David Evans, Cohuna, asked for the Board's opinion as to whether a poisons license could be issued to his assistant (Miss McDonald) during his absence in other parts of the State, and if the license were issued to her would she be the sole licensee in the district? It was resolved that a reply be sent stating that the Board had no power to refuse a poisons license to any person who complied with the statutory requirements.

A country pharmacist forwarded a copy of a letter which he had addressed to the Hon. the Chief Secretary relative to the evils which existed owing to the public being gulled by various quack advertisements which appeared in the public press. He thought that pharmacists stood in need of further protection against unqualified traders. He suggested that the Tasmanian legislation, whereby the public and the pharmacists were amply protected, should be adopted in Victoria.

Mr. V. A. Wawn, Sydney, wrote, asking for copies of the Preliminary Examination papers for March, 1890. He was applying to the Sydney University for permision to take up his medical course, but was blocked by the regulations requiring matriculation. He was in hopes that the University might see its way to recognise the Pharmacy Board's Preliminary Examination. The Registrar said that he had forwarded full information to Mr. Wawn, together with copies of the syllabus and the papers referred to.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy wrote, acknowledging receipt of copy of the reciprocal agreement made between the College and the Board, and expressed their thanks for the prompt manner in which the document had been returned.

Mr. Cyril A. Stark, Newton, N.Z., wrote, stating that he was desirous of attending the lectures at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, and asked whether his apprenticeship in New Zealand could be accepted by the Board. A reply was forwarded stating that as he had completed four years' service in New Zealand there would be no difficulty in his attending the lectures next year as suggested.

Mr. Robert E. Wright, Government Pharmacist, Suva, Fiji, wrote, stating that a Bill had been drafted to regulate the practice of pharmacy in Fiji. One of the clauses in the Bill provided that any person or persons, corporate or incorporate, might conduct the business of a pharmacist by employing a qualified chemist as manager. He strongly objected to this provision, and asked for opinion as to whether company pharmacy was legal in Victoria. The Registrar said on receipt of this communication he had forwarded Mr. Wright full particulars regarding the law in Victoria, together with copies of the various Acts and regulations.

Mrs. E. E. Williams, Ballarat, asked the Board to cancel the indentures of her daughter to a local pharmacist on the grounds that the apprentice had been seriously ill and was quite unable to go on with her duties. She forwarded a medical certificate to this effect. The Registrar said he had had an interview with the pharmacist, and had advised him to agree to the cancellation of the indentures by mutual consent. At the suggestion of the president, Mr. Fleay said that he would confer with the parties with a view to a mutual cancellation of the indentures.

Mrs. Rose Rundle, Wangaratta, applied to have her first class certificate of the Education Department accepted in lieu of the Board's Preliminary Examination. She had passed the Senior Public Examination in English, History, Geography and Geology, and the Junior Public in Arithmetic, English, Writing, Composition, History, Latin, Elementary Science, Geometry and

Algebra, as well as a number of other subjects required by the Education Department. It was resolved that the request be granted.

Messrs. Lazarus Bros., phenyle manufacturers, Collingwood, submitted a number of questions in regard to the sale of their phenyle. It was resolved that a reply be forwarded stating that the Poisons Act allowed them to sell phenyle in wholesale quantities provided it was properly labelled. The same remarks also applied to the sale of phenyle containing less than 3 per cent. of phenol in retail quantities provided it was properly labelled and sold in the prescribed containers.

Application for Registration.—Alfred Arthur Stiles, 55 Hotham-street, Footscray, applied for registration on the grounds that he had been employed as a dispensing assistant in the open shop of his late father (Mr. Henry Stiles) for the compounding and dispensing of the prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners from the 1st July, 1876, and thenceforward continuously to 1891. He forwarded statutory declarations to this effect signed by Messrs. Thos. Lacey (manager of McLean Bros. and Rigg), Sir David Hennessy, H. T. Tompsitt, George Warman, W. Y. Nelson and D. Buzolich. The applicant stated that his father died in 1891. It was his father's wish that instead of taking advantage of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act which entitled him to obtain registration by virtue of having been an assistant before the passing of the Act that he should go through the curriculum. With this end in view he, therefore, passed the Board's Preliminary Examination, and served and completed a four years' apprenticeship with his father. He then attended the prescribed lectures at the College of Pharmacy. Deciding to take up dentistry he did not proceed further with the pharmaceutical course, and became registered as a dentist. The Registrar said that Mr. Stiles had lodged the application with him some months ago. As Mr. Stiles wished to obtain further declarations before his application was placed officially before the Board, the matter had not been brought up for consideration earlier. The president said that this would be the last application which could be dealt with under the vested rights clause of the old Act, as in Consolidated Medical Act the only path to registration was by passing through the curriculum. On the evidence submitted Mr. Stiles was entitled legally to be registered. On the motion of Mr. Fleay, seconded by Mr. Gulliver, the application was granted.

Certificates of Identity under the reciprocity agreement were granted to William F. H. Healy, Katoomba, N.S.W., and William Devenish, Zeehan, Tasmania, both of whom had passed the Victorian Final Examination.

Poisons License.—A certificate under the Poisons Act 1915 was granted to Charles G. Maxwell, of Yarra Junction.

Enrolment of Managers.—The following notifications were received under the Board's Regulations:—

Mr. Fred. J. Ellis, manager for Messrs. T. W. Norris and Co., Prahran; Mr. J. J. Cruickshank for A. E. H. Leete, Malvern; Mr. G. M. Walton for R. H. Cowl, Walhalla; Miss A. M. Ulrich for the U.F.S. Dispensary, Essendon; Mr. A. M. Cattach for Mr. M. White, Melbourne; Mr. A. L. McNeel for Mr. E. V. J. Hughes (deceased), Nathalia.

Erasure from Register.—The name of William A. R. Gray, registered chemist, 481 Malvern-road, South Yarra, who died on October 22, was erased from the Register.

Police Reports.—The police reported that four cases of poisoning had occurred during the month. There were two fatal cases due to strychnine and phenyle poisoning and two cases of persons attempting to commit suicide by taking lysol and compound camphor liniment.

Pharmacists and the Defence Department.—The following communication was received from the Secretary for Defence:—

"With reference to your letter of the 23rd ult., relative to the appointment of a dispenser at the Royal Military College Hospital, Duntroon, and complaining of the employment of unregistered men as dispensers in the military forces, I desire to inform you that it is not considered necessary to appoint another male dispenser at the Royal Military College.

"It has been ascertained on enquiry that the statement that unqualified chemists are being employed is not correct.

"One dispenser with the rank of Honorary Lieutenant is appointed in each of the general hospitals in Australia, and also at the Base Depot of Medical Stores.

"It is pointed out that it is not practicable to grant commissioned rank to all chemists applying.

"In future registered chemists will be considered in preference to unregistered men in granting non-commissioned rank.

"I am to add, however, that soldiers at present holding positions as compounders will not be superseded."

The letter was received.

Regulations under the Poisons Act.—The draft regulations were further considered. It was resolved that the solicitor be asked whether provision could be made in the regulations for the adoption of a uniform label to be placed on medicinal preparations for internal use containing poisons in Part II. of the 2nd Schedule. It was pointed out that there were many preparations, which contained a scheduled poison, which were not dangerous if taken in accordance with the prescribed doses. At present there was no distinction between these and the more dangerous poisons. Pharmacists complained that if they put the usual red "Poison" label on these preparations the public got frightened and would not take the medicine. It was therefore desirable to adopt a uniform alternative label for the preparations referred to. The following label was suggested and referred to the solicitor for opinion:—"This preparation is labelled 'POISON' in conformity with the provisions of the Poisons Act, but if taken in accordance with the prescribed doses it is not dangerous."

Additions to the Poisons Schedule.—The Registrar reported that the Governor-in-Council had approved of the addition to the Second Part of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act the articles recommended at the last meeting of the Board. The proclamation was being published in the *Government Gazette* of that day.

Report of Prosecutions.—The Registrar reported that since the last meeting the following prosecutions under the Poisons Act had taken place.—Messrs. Lazarus Bros., Collingwood, were fined 10/-, with £0/0/0 costs, in respect of the illegal sale of phenyle; Messrs. Love, Royle and Thurgood, St. Kilda, were fined £3, with £3/17/- costs, and Messrs. Galliers and Klaerr 30/-, with £3/17/- costs, for selling Spirits of Salts not in accordance with the provisions of the Poisons Act. There were six cases to be heard at the District Court, Melbourne, on the following day.

General Business.—Arrangements for the December Examination were discussed and agreed to.

The Registrar was authorised to have new certificates and forms prepared to comply with the new Medical Act 1915.

It was resolved, on the motion of the president, that a letter be forwarded to the Hon. J. Murray, M.L.A., thanking him for the uniform courtesy and consideration extended by him to the Board during the lengthy period he had occupied the position of Chief Secretary.

Accounts were passed for payment, and the Board adjourned.

Poisons Act.

ARTICLES DEEMED TO BE POISONS ADDED TO SCHEDULE.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Honourable Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by the *Poisons Act* 1915 (6 Geo. V. No. 2707) it is among other things enacted that the several articles mentioned in the Second Schedule to the said Act shall be deemed poisons within the meaning of the Poisons Act; and on the recommendation of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria the Governor in Council may, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, amend the said Schedule by adding to any part of such Schedule or removing therefrom any article specified in such Proclamation. Now therefore I, the Governor of the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State, and pursuant to section 4 of the above-named Act, do by this my Proclamation declare that the articles set forth hereunder shall be deemed to be poisons under the second part of the Second Schedule, in addition to those specified therein, viz.:—

Croton oil, its admixtures and preparations.
Iodine, and solutions thereof.
Strychnine preparations or admixtures containing less than 0.2 per centum of strychnine.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State of Victoria aforesaid, at Melbourne, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of the reign of His Majesty King George V.

(L.S.) A. L. STANLEY.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. MURRAY,
Chief Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on November 3rd at 11 a.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. D. A. Cossar) in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Gabriel, Kernot, Lecte, Owen and Pickford. Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. Francis and Taylor.

Correspondence.—To Mr. J. J. Cunningham, Echuca, explaining the reasons why the Council was unable to make a refund of fees paid by students entering for special classes.

Mr. James Smart, Melbourne, applied to have his name transferred to the associate members' list, as he was not now in business on his own account. Request complied with.

Mr. J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist, Sydney, wrote, asking for a copy of the August, 1895, issue of the *Journal of Pharmacy*, which contained a paper contributed by the late Baron Von Mueller entitled "Description of a new Eucalyptus for South-Western Australia" (*Eucalyptus Kruseana*). A copy of the *Journal* asked for was forwarded.

Mr. T. E. Turner wrote, forwarding a list of drugs included in the B.P. 1914 which were not yet available in Melbourne. He thought it might be necessary to obtain a small quantity of these for observation purposes in connection with the College work for 1916. It was resolved that the Secretary make inquiries in regard to the drugs specified. Mr. Turner also intimated that he was giving two lectures on Microbes, Toxins and Anti-Toxins, etc. The first lecture would be delivered on Monday, November 8, when he invited members of the Council to be present. Several members expressed their intention of attending the lectures. Mr. Turner forwarded a specimen of Aconitum napellus in flower cut from plants which were not disturbed but allowed to come up and grow without separating the three roots which were formed from each mother root. The blooms were not so fine as those from separate roots, but he wanted to see how they fared in cluster grow-

ing. There was a lot yet to be done in connection with medicinal plant cultivation. On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Pickford, it was resolved that Mr. Turner be thanked for his interest in connection with the matter.

Donations to Library and Musuem.—The following donations were received and ordered to be acknowledged with thanks:—

Samples of Sodium Metallic and Postassium Metallic from Messrs. J. Digby and Son, Richmond.

Chemistry of Inorganic Bodies (Thomas Thomson, M.D.), 1831. Two volumes, from Mr. T. E. Turner.

Veterinary Posology (Banham and Young), 1915. From the publishers, Bailliere, Tindall and Cox, London.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—J. F. Hughes, 865 Sydney-road, Brunswick; E. J. Reeve, 1 Gladstone-avenue, Malvern; R. E. Holdsworth, 289 Bridge-road, Richmond; E. E. Morris, Camberwell.

German Trade Marks.—A further communication was addressed to the Hon. the Attorney-General stating that a number of pharmacists were applying for information as to whether they were legally entitled to sell Aspirin purchased by them before the license was granted to Messrs. Shmith and Nicholas, and asking if he would kindly advise whether such stocks could be legally sold. A reply was received stating that the matter would receive consideration. The secretary stated that a deputation had been arranged to meet the Attorney-General on November 8 in reference to this matter. It was desired that representatives of the Council should be appointed to attend the deputation. Mr. Owen moved that Messrs. Cossar, Bailey and Pickford me appointed as the society's representatives. The motion was seconded by Mr. Kernot and carried.

Mr. Bailey said that the present position was most unsatisfactory. Pharmacists were unable to obtain locally-made Aspirin, and at the same time were being threatened with action if they sold Aspirin they held in stock prior to the issue of the license.

Mr. Pickford said he did not desire to throw cold water on the work of Messrs. Shmith and Nicholas provided they were able to supply the market with satisfactory Aspirin. He felt, however, that the position of pharmacists should be made clear. The secretary reported that he had interviewed Dr. Carty-Salmon and other members of the House of Representatives, and as a result the question of German Trade Marks had been fully discussed in Parliament during the past week. He thought that Mr. Hughes was now waiting for the deputation which had been appointed before giving his decision on the matter.

Appointment of College Staff.—On the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Kernot, the College teaching staff was reappointed for the year 1916 as follows:—

Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., Director of the College Laboratory and Lecturer in Chemistry.

Mr. T. E. Turner, Ph.C., Lecturer in Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), etc., Lecturer in Botany.

Mr. F. T. Parry, Ph.C., Demonstrator and Assistant.

Medicines for Returned Soldiers.—The following communication was received from Dr. Edith H. Barrett, hon. secretary of the Australian Branch, British Red Cross Society:—

"In regard to your suggestion that patent or proprietary drugs or dressings should be supplied on doctor's order and paid for by the Red Cross Society, I have to advise that it is considered that the supply of medicines does not come within the scope of the Red Cross, and that the society could not, therefore, consider any such arrangement. Medical comforts, such as foods, etc., have already been arranged for." The letter was received.

Military Pharmacists.—Further consideration was given to the question of the unsatisfactory position of qualified pharmacists in the Army Medical Corps. The secretary said he had been interviewed by two pharmacists who considered that they were not being fairly treated. He had obtained certain confidential information which would be of value later on.

Mr. Pickford said that it was most important that the Council should not lose sight of this matter. He hoped that every pharmacist would endeavour to obtain definite evidence and forward it to the secretary. A great deal of work had been done during the past year, and it was evident that they could not rely on any assistance from the Defence Department itself. It now remained for them to prepare a list of grievances and enlist the sympathy of members of Parliament.

The president said that this was undoubtedly the best course to adopt at present. It was no good having deputations unless the Council was fully furnished with reliable information. He trusted that all pharmacists who were engaged in A.M.C. work would come forward and supply the secretary confidentially with the information required.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Owen) submitted the monthly financial statement, and after ordinary business had been dealt with the Council adjourned.

Meningitis Precautions.

The expert committee appointed to advise the public as to the best means to avoid meningitis has issued a statement recommending—

1. Isolation of contacts, with disinfection of their noses and throats.

2. Isolation of persons suffering from colds or influenzal symptoms, with disinfection of their noses and throats.

3. The general practice of disinfection of the nose and throat.

4. The avoidance of overcrowding, especially in ill-ventilated places.

The committee further reports:

"A good disinfectant which is recommended for the nose and throat is permanganate of potash. One ounce of the crystals in a pint of water makes a strong solution, which should be labelled 'Poison.' One teaspoonful of this solution in a tumbler of water makes a good application for use. It should be applied twice a day (morning and evening), or spray with a spray producer. Eucalyptus oil has been found very effective in killing cultures of the germs, and a spray is recommended of eucalyptus oil, one part, diluted with liquid paraffin, ten parts. A little eucalyptus oil and a little menthol may be placed in a jug of very hot water and inhaled, but inhalation is not as effective as spraying. If a spray producer cannot be obtained, gargles combined with inhalations may be used. The symptoms of a disease are shiverings, fever, headache and vomiting, with the head drawn rigidly back, and often a dark measly rash. In adults the throat is usually swollen and congested, with more or less coughing. In children the throat is little affected, and there is no marked cough. Patients should be removed to hospital as soon as possible, for the disease is very fatal, but the prompt use of special serum is frequently followed by recovery.

Every cold should be looked upon with suspicion and cured as quickly as possible. Probably the meningitis germs become intensified when they pass rapidly from one throat to another, and when they grow alongside of the germs of the common cold or influenza. Whenever suspicious circumstances arise, rigorous disinfectation of the throat and nose should be pursued, with voluntary quarantine. Persons with hoarse voice and dry cough should obtain medical advice."

Government Grants to Pharmacy.

The estimates of expenditure for the financial year ending 30th June, 1916, have been circulated by the Government, and contain the following items under the heading of Grants by the Chief Secretary's Office —

To the College of Pharmacy, £500.

To the Pharmacy Board in connection with the administration of the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, £200.

It is satisfactory to note that whilst the total grants from the Chief Secretary's Office have been reduced from £16,150 to £9,015, the grants to the above bodies remain at the same figure as last year.

Window Dressing Competition.

The following awards have been made in connection with the window-dressing competition organised by the Chamber of Manufactures —

Section 18—Chemists' Articles: Tonkin and Spiller (W. P. C. Spiller), 121 Glenferrie Road, Glenferrie, 1; Bowen and Co. (H. E. Sutton), 55 Swanston Street, Melbourne, 2. The names in brackets represent the persons who dressed the windows.

Queensland News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Pharmacists and the A.M.C.

The Defence Department has been bombarded during the month with correspondence from the Pharmaceutical Society, through Mr. W. E. Finlayson, Federal M.P. for Brisbane. Mr. Finlayson is quite seized of the shortcomings of the Department, and is using the utmost zeal in bringing the pharmaceutical complaint forward. Last month there were at least four registered chemists connected with the A.M.C., and only one held non-commissioned rank. Nevertheless, the registered pharmacists had to act as instructors to the nondescript N.C.O.'s. The position has become intolerable. The Department has written to say that there are no unqualified dispensers in the camp, a statement which is not in accordance with fact, and they make a further statement that there is a qualified pharmacist holding the rank of honorary lieutenant in charge of every base hospital. There is no such person in Queensland, in spite of what the Department asserts. Moreover, in a time of war, honorary rank is an absurdity.

In the last communication from the Society the Department's statement has been denied, and, according to Mr. Finlayson, who has evidently got the ear of the Minister, Senator Pearce, a searching inquiry is to be made into the matter.

Another point the Department makes is that unqualified dispensers holding N.C.O. are not to be superseded. The Society has replied that they demand that they shall be superseded. In a time of stress incompetency, no matter where found, must give way to competency. A point was raised that surely the Department would not give consideration to a person proved to be incompetent in the combatant forces.

The latest correspondence between the Society and the Department drew comparison between the rank offered to dentists and dental mechanics and pharmacists.

The sum total of the concessions received to date is, that in future the registered pharmacists will receive first claim to N.C.O. rank.

The position is becoming interesting, and at present one knows not what the day or the hour may bring forth.

On November 12 Mr. Cowley received a telephone message from the P.M.O.: "Wanted for base depot, a quarter-master to hold rank of hon. lieutenant. Salary, £250." There is every probability that Mr. G. P. Doyle, of Drysdale's Pharmacy, will be appointed to the post.

Secretarial Visit to North Queensland.

At the last meeting of the Council a letter was received from a northern chemist suggesting that the secretary should pay a visit to North Queensland. While the suggestion received the heartiest support of all present, the ways and means had to be thoroughly discussed.

As it was not to be expected that the visit could be paid during the hot months of summer, the discussion was postponed until May next.

Sale of Proprietary Medicines Purporting to be Simple Drugs.

The Council has given much time to a discussion as to whether those proprietary medicines, so insidiously advertised as to make people believe they are simple preparations, should be sold by chemists or not.

The general opinion expressed was that concerted effort should be made to stamp them out completely.

People are misled into thinking these proprietaries are ordinary every-day chemicals, and where they are not hoodwinked by the ordinary patent medicine advertisement, even cute business men were taken in under the more modern type of advertisement.

It was thought that this was a subject specially fitted for the P.D.L. to take up, and in consequence, a letter was sent to the local branch, asking the directors to give it their attention.

Liquid Paraffin: A Warning!

Chemists are recommended to give particular attention to their stocks of liquid paraffin. For some time very indifferent samples have been placed on the market. These have been receiving the attention of the Health Department, who have made it clear that paraffin for medicinal purposes must correspond with the characters and tests of the British Pharmacopoeia.

Join the Pharmaceutical Society.

With the increased activity of the Health Department, it is necessary that chemists should be constantly on the watch to avoid pitfalls. For the last two years the office of the Pharmaceutical Society has been issuing information to members, dealing especially with the Health Act. Non-members, of course, have not received these circulars, and it is not likely that the Secretary will devote time and give information to those who do not assist to keep the office open. At the present day chemists in business cannot afford to stand outside their State organisations. The sooner pharmaceutical Societies are regarded as trade unions the better.

Business in Queensland.

Some relief has come to the Rockhampton district of drought-stricken Queensland in the form of a few inches of rain, but it has not extended far inland. The water supply of that city has been a subject of discussion in the City Council for years. Perhaps doctors and chemists have benefited by the inadequate supply and the wretched quality of what is available. The effect of the present drought will no doubt be to hasten the Council in their efforts to improve the supply.

Townsville is another city where the water reticulated to consumers at present is said to have the appearance of pale ale; taste and smell, however, belies appearance. The town water is probably to blame for the number of cases of vomiting, colic, diarrhœa, etc., that is prevalent in that town. Typhoid has claimed a few patients, and measles is not only raging in Townsville and the North, but also all over the State.

The Brisbane water supply shows signs of giving out, as the river has ceased to flow in those places where water is drawn off by the Metropolitan Water Board. An edict has been issued warning consumers against lavish use of water, and against using water for garden purposes, which the writer very much resents. This should be the season of thunder-storms, but several lately have been disappointing—more wind than water.

Chemists are not complaining of trade, probably owing to the many epidemics that are prevalent, but wholesalers report that trade has slacked off somewhat during the month.

Drysdale's Limited have issued their annual report, which shows sound progress, so far that, apart from the payment of a dividend, the directors are presenting shareholders with one share for every two they hold. The directors appear to be sanguine of the future of the company.

Dispensing for Returned Soldiers.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland has been advised by Major Winterbotham, Staff Officer for Invalids, that the scheme outlined by the Society for the supply of medicines to returned soldiers has been adopted by the Department. Amicable relations have been established between the Department and the Society in regard to this matter, and Major Winterbotham states, in his letter, that he will be pleased to confer with the Secretary (Mr. Cowley) at any time should any difficulties arise in carrying out the scheme.

General News.

Death of an Old Queensland Chemist.—Mr. J. F. Touzeau, an old identity in Queensland pharmacy, died during the month. Mr. B. L. Burrell, late with Mr. J. Geddes, is managing for the executors.

Chemists on Holiday.—Mr. G. W. Ward has returned from a holiday at Spring-bluff, near Toowoomba. Mr. G. Watkins has been holidaying in the Buderim mountains. Mr. W. Colledge is holidaying at Noosa. Mr. V. Jubb, of Toowoomba, is visiting Brisbane.

Movements of Assistants.—Mr. Noble, late with Messrs. Rutter and Sons, has gone to Mr. W. A. Noble, of Toowoomba. Mr. Brookman, late with Mr. W. A. Noble, has returned to Victoria. Mr. J. A. Wilson, late of Emerald, has gone to manage Turnbull's Pharmacy, Thursday Island. Mr. W. Saunders, late of Chillagoe, has been engaged by Mrs. Craig, of Cairns. Chillagoe is now without doctor or chemist.

Mr. T. C. Carey has successfully passed through the officers' school, and has been gazetted second lieutenant. Messrs. J. A. Wright and D. M. Davidson, both registered pharmacists, have left Queensland. Both are privates.

South Australia.

(From Our Adelaide Correspondent.)

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The usual monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on October 21st, when two new members were accepted—Messrs. Humble and Brooks. Mr Gryst moved that the next Council meeting be held on Thursday, November 11th, at 10.30 a.m. Mr Guenther seconded. Carried. At the meeting on November 11th, the president (Mr. W. H. Porter) explained that the meeting had been called that day, as the acting secretary (Mr. T. M. Young) was to be married on the following Wednesday, and by holding the meeting on that day it would leave Mr Young free to make his arrangements for getting away without entailing extra work. The president had invited the members of the society to meet him at the rooms at 10.45 to wish Mr. Young long life and happiness. At this meeting a very pleasing ceremony was performed. Mr. Porter spoke of the very careful and satisfactory way in which Mr. Young had performed his duties, which at this time happened to be particularly heavy, and needed careful handling and good judgment. Mr. Porter said he thought the time had arrived when we could, without in any way losing sight of our old friend, his father, make him secretary of the society. The president of the Board, Mr. E. F. Gryst, supported the remarks made by the president of the society, and said he knew that nothing would please our secretary more than to see his son step into his shoes. These remarks were supported by Messrs. Fox, Hustler, Guenther, Baker, Snook, M. Moore, H. Moore and Males, all of whom had been associated with Mr. Young in some way since his boyhood days. Mr. Porter then, on behalf of the society, presented Mr. Young with an entree dish and cake basket, and with his usual thoughtfulness provided refreshments, both solid and liquid. Mr. Young's health was then drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Young suitably responded in a modest and manly way, saying that as he had earned the good wishes of the members he was more than satisfied, but that the credit for what he had done was due to his father, who had trained him.

Prohibition of "Natura" Suppositories.

The following regulation, prohibiting the sale of and providing for the destruction of the drugs known as "Natura Capsuled Suppositories" has been published in the *South Australia Gazette*, No. 80, which bears the date of October 5, 1915:—

"No person shall sell, or attempt to sell, keep for sale, or expose for sale, or permit or cause to be sold, kept for sale, or exposed for sale, or have in his possession, custody, or control with intent to sell or use, or permit or cause to be used the drugs known as "Natura Capsuled Suppositories," or any preparation containing alum and boric acid or either of them, used for similar purposes as "Natura Capsuled Suppositories," under whatever name designated, and any person keeping for sale, or exposing for sale, or permitting or causing to be kept for sale, or exposed for sale, or having in his possession, custody, or control, with intent to sell or use any drugs known as "Natura Capsuled Suppositories," or any preparation containing alum and boric acid, or either of them, used for similar purposes as "Natura Capsuled Suppositories," under whatever name designated, shall, on demand of the Central Board of Health, forthwith destroy the said drugs or preparations.

Penalty for Breach of Regulation.

"Any person who fails to do any act directed to be done, or who does any act forbidden to be done, by this regulation, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Application of Regulation.

"This regulation shall apply to the whole of the State of South Australia."

The regulation is made by virtue of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1908, and takes effect from the date of publication.

Dealers in Poison.

The hon. secretary of the Retail Chemists' Defence Association recently wrote to the Central Board of Health regarding the regulation relating to the sale of poisons, and asked if any licenses had been issued, and also if the exhibition of poisons in shop windows of persons other than chemists and druggists complied with section 9 of the new regulation. At a meeting of the Board subsequently the secretary was instructed to say that the Board had issued licences to persons as dealers in poisons. With regard to the exhibition of poisons in shop windows he was to point to the regulation:—"Every vendor of poisons other than a legally-qualified medical practitioner, a wholesale dealer, or a registered pharmaceutical chemist, shall keep all poisons in a cupboard or room of such dimensions and containing such shelves as the Central Board of Health may direct. The word 'poisons' shall be conspicuously painted or written on the door of such cupboard or room, and no articles other than such poisons shall be placed or kept therein."

Bowls.

Mr. Fox is to be congratulated on the opening of the Sturt Bowling Green. About 400 visitors accepted his invitation, and this speaks well for the popularity of Mr and Mrs. Fox. Mrs. Fox bowled the initial bowl. During the afternoon Mr. Hustler, Senior B Captain, presented the club with a cutler desk won by the B Grade Champion last year. There was a good attendance of brother chemists.

General News.

Mr. Folland is managing the Clayton Pharmacy in Hindley-street.

Mr. Messenger has taken over the management of Tiddy's, Maitland, business.

Mr. Humble is managing his late father's business.

Mr. P. Runge has been away at Parachilna with the Field Naturalist section of the Royal Society, of which he is secretary.

Messrs. A. M. Bickford and Sons have been registered with a capital of £100,000 in £1 shares.

The Retail Defence Association had a very enjoyable afternoon last month, when they visited the works of Messrs. Cumming and Co., manufacturers of Sulphuric Acid, and the Thebarton Woollen Factory. There is also a visit to a brewery contemplated in the near future. This, of course, will no doubt necessitate suitable weather.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Board was held at the registered office at 10 a.m. on the 21st October, 1915.

Present.—Messrs. M. Rushton (in the chair), T. James, H. T. Gould, J. T. Weaver and H. Sidwell. Mr. Eberhard sent an apology.

B.P. 1914.—Dr. Hayward wrote that the Tasmanian Branch of the B.M.A. had approved of the date 1st January, 1916, for bringing the B.P. 1914 into force in this State, and the Registrar was instructed to inform the Chief Secretary for the purpose of having the date gazetted.

Registration in Tasmania.—W. Devenish, of Zeehan, applied to be registered on his Victorian certificate. Registrar reported that he had written for Mr. Devenish's certificate of competency and declaration.

J. McGrath, of Launceston, again wrote asking when he would be able to register on his South Australian certificate. Registrar stated he had replied to the effect that the delay in completing arrangements for reciprocity rested with South Australia, and that he had again written to the South Australian Board asking the cause of the delay, and read the reply from Mr. Young intimating that the delay had arisen owing to the necessity of having the previous resolution rescinded, but that every endeavour was being made to expedite the completion of arrangements. Action approved.

F. A. Barker, of Sydney, asked if the Preliminary Examination of Great Britain and a three years' apprenticeship served in England would be recognised in Tasmania. Registrar to reply in the negative.

September Examination.—Examiners' report showing that J. R. Varian had passed the separate subject, Arithmetic, in September, and so completed his Preliminary Examination, was adopted. J. G. Fitzpatrick, J. R. Varian and H. D. Paul also wrote regarding forthcoming examinations, and the information asked for had been sent on.

December Examinations.—The 8th and 9th December was fixed as the date for holding the next Intermediate and Final Examinations.

Poisons Accident.—The matter of the recent poisoning fatality in Launceston Hospital was brought under the notice of the Board, and on the motion of Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Sidwell, the Registrar was instructed to write to the Chief Secretary asking him to represent to the Hospital authorities the desirability of the dispenser being a legally qualified person, it being understood that the present holder of the position is eligible but not registered in Tasmania.

Vacancy on Board.—Mr. Weaver moved, and Mr. Gould seconded, that the vacancy on the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Drake be left over until the election in January.

The president reported that Prof. Flynn, the General Secretary of the Australian Society for the Advancement of Science, had seen him on the subject of the meeting of the society to be held in Hobart early in 1917.

The Pharmaceutical section would require to appoint a non-resident of the State as president, a local secretary and three vice-presidents. The question of these appointments was left over till the next meeting. In the meantime the Registrar was instructed to ask Mr. Butchers to suggest names for the presidentship.

Finance.—Cash balance reported £70/17/11, after paying accounts to the value of £6/15/-.

Correspondence.

Saturday Afternoon Closing.

To the Editor of *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Sir,—On behalf of the members of this section I wish to state that we are all without exception in favour of "Saturday Afternoon Closing," and are of the opinion that it would not mean any considerable loss of business, as we consider that what little business that is done of a Saturday afternoon would then be done between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, which is at present a very quiet time, the most of the business being done between 7.30 and 8 o'clock.

Every other profession and business is entitled to their half day holiday, but the chemist—the "public convenience"—according to some people should remain open so as to oblige the public in supplying patent medicines and other wants which they forget to obtain from the grocer and other traders.

With all success to Saturday afternoon closing.

Yours, etc.,

A. W. F. Vale,
Hon. Sec., Brunswick Section, M.C.A.

Answers to Correspondents.

Poisons Act Queries.

C. Y.—Chlorodyne is a poison in the second part of the Victorian Schedule. It must be labelled in accordance with the Poisons Act.

G. B.—Nyal's Rat Poison is stated to contain Arsenic. If more than 0.5 per cent. of Arsenic is contained in the preparation, it must be treated as a poison in the first part of the Schedule.

You should inquire from its manufacturers regarding the percentage of Arsenic.

L. H.—Pilocarpine is a poisonous vegetable alkaloid and can only be sold as a poison in Part I. of the Schedule. If you put up a hair-tonic containing, amongst other ingredients, 10 per cent. of pilocarpine, the preparation need not be signed for, but it should be labelled "Poison—Not to be taken internally."

C. F.—Your best plan is to cancel the indentures by mutual consent. If you cannot come to an agreement with the parents, your only recourse is to apply to the court for an order to have the indentures cancelled.

P. D. L.

An Appreciative Pharmacist.

Mr Walter Cornell, Ballarat, has requested us to publish the following open letter to pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth:—

Dear Sir,

Have you ever nearly made a mistake?

I believe there are not many pharmacists who cannot remember an instance where an error has only been averted by an accidental occurrence.

In my unfortunate experience in the recent Waubra poisoning case nothing happened to avert the catastrophe, and several events could easily have occurred which would have prevented all the trouble, which involved me in a case which cost over £200.

Fortunately I am a member of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., and, as soon as the directors learnt of my trouble, they came to my aid, took charge of the case, and carried it through in a way, I must admit, I could not have done myself.

Compare the difference! As a member of P.D.L. I start with the immense advantage of a solicitor with experience of pharmacy, helped by our leading men; I have the moral support of brother pharmacists, and—all expenses paid. As an outsider.—The difficulties of making a lawyer familiar with the technicalities of our business, the absence of sympathy and support of confreres and £200 poorer.

Can you imagine a stronger argument for joining P.D.L., especially when one considers that the average indemnity policy does not cover an error of the class alleged against me?

And this is but one of the advantages of P.D.L. membership; it is only necessary to read the report to be convinced of the practical work done in the best interests of pharmacy.

Finally, can you wonder at me asking the permission of the directors to be allowed to urge all non members to join this very necessary organisation?

There is an application form at the end of the annual report, which is being forwarded to every chemist in business in Australia.

Please fill it in. Do it now.

Yours sincerely,

WALTER CORNELL.

Ballarat, 1st Nov., 1915.

Presentation to Mr. Cornell.

The Ballarat chemists at their last meeting in November paid a compliment to their honorary secretary, Mr Walter Cornell, by asking his acceptance of a substantial cheque subscribed by the members as a token of regard and for his work as secretary of the association. Mr. A. M. Palmer (the president) made the presentation, making reference to the secretary's unselfish work in organisation amongst the fraternity in Ballarat.

Messrs. Eva, Hanlon, Malyon and Fleay endorsed the sentiments expressed by the president.

Mr. Cornell suitably responded.

It was also decided to place on record the congratulations of the meeting to Mr. Cornell on the successful issue by the recent Waubra case, and a motion confirmatory of this and also to the P.D.L. for the arduous work entailed by its directors and secretary in bringing the case to such a successful issue.

Mr. Fleay, in speaking to the motion, paid a tribute to the immense advantage of such an organisation as P.D.L., whose constitution was such that it gave what it promised—protection, defence and loyalty. Protection in the light of mistakes which might happen to any craftsman in the pursuit of his daily profession. Defence in case of blackmail, or error, and loyalty in binding the craft more closely together. Pharmacists must now realise that the society had proved its usefulness, not only in the unfortunate case of Mr. Cornell, but in others of minor difficulties. The birth of P.D.L. originated in the prosecution of a well-known pharmacist, but too late to be of service to him; but the power of organisation and success of P.D.L. was now felt throughout Australia. The telling evidence of the vigilance and activity of P.D.L. should be a sufficient evidence to make every pharmacist throughout the Commonwealth to become a member.

Mr. Eva seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. E. Malyon, a director of P.D.L., was requested to convey the terms of the motion to the directors of the P.D.L.

Third Annual Report.

A copy of the third annual report of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. has been issued and forwarded to every pharmacist in business in Australia. Accompanying the report is an autograph letter from Mr. Walter Cornell expressing his appreciation of the successful steps taken to defend him during his recent trouble. Reports from the different branches are appended, together with the financial statements for the year, and a complete list of members in the various States. With a membership roll of 522 the P.D.L. can claim to be now on a secure basis. A perusal of the report should convince the most sceptical that the organisation has fully justified its foundation. The directors express the hope that during the coming year there will be a further accession of membership. The third annual meeting will be held on Tuesday, November 30.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of the Members of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 360 Swanston-street (College of Pharmacy), Melbourne, on Tuesday, 30th November, 1915, at 8.30 p.m.

Business:

1. To confirm the minutes of the Second Annual Meeting.
2. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and financial statements.
3. To elect four directors. Messrs. G. E. Gulliver, E. E. Malyon, A. L. J. Peters, D. Rankin retire by effluxion of time, but are eligible, and are offering themselves for re-election.
4. To elect an auditor, and to fix remuneration of same. Mr. Thomas Woodward, the retiring auditor, has been nominated for re-election.
5. To consider the question of German trade marks.
6. The position of qualified pharmacists in the A.M.C.
7. To transact any other business of which the prescribed notice has been given.

And notice is hereby further given that immediately after the conclusion of the Annual Meeting an

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

of the said campany will be held at the same place—

To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft alterations of the existing Articles of Association of the Company, a copy whereof has been forwarded to every member.

And notice is also hereby given that, should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of December, 1915, at the same place, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Melbourne, 20th October, 1915.

By order of the Board,

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

Queensland Branch.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the directors was held in the offices of Drysdales Limited on Tuesday, 9th November, at 8.30 p.m. There were present: Messrs. J. W. Case (Chairman), Forbes, Lenehan and Crease. Apologies were received from Mr. G. J. Mackay and the Secretary (Mr. Panchard).

Minutes of the directors' meeting held on September 14th were read, confirmed and signed. Outward correspondence was read affecting Messrs. E. N. Symons (Rockhampton), A. Everett (S. Brisbane), T. A. Graham (Barcaldine), W. J. Costin (Brisbane), G. J. Page (Bundaberg), W. A. Collins (Cairns), R. C. Park (Brisbane), W. I. R. Trouton (Brisbane), Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, and the Brisbane Fire Office.

Inward correspondence was read from W. A. Collins (Cairns), R. C. Park (Brisbane), P.D.L. (Victoria), Friendly Societies' Dispensary (Townsville), A. Everett (S. Brisbane), T. A. Graham (Barcaldine), Brisbane Fire Office. A letter was read from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, protesting against the extravagant and misleading claims of insidiously advertised proprietaries, purporting to the general public that they are simple drugs, and entering a strong protest that chemists, as professional men, are used in these advertisements as supporters of the claims of these articles. It was resolved that a letter be sent to the Central P.D.L., asking that every effort be made to stop, if possible, the practice, and urge chemists to refrain from selling or advocating the misleading proprietaries now becoming so prevalent in the advertising columns.

It was also decided to endorse the action of the A.P.C. in waiting upon the Prime Minister (Hon. W. Hughes), requesting the cancellation of the word Aspirin. It was also decided that a request be made that the P.D.L. request the A.P.C. to cancel German proprietary names.

Mr. T. A. Graham (Barcaldine) was elected a member of P.D.L.

The Chairman reported that a progress report had been forwarded to the P.D.L. (Victoria) of the names of the members of the Queensland branch, and also a financial summary. The Chairman stated that the reason Mr. Punchard, the Secretary, was absent was that he was travelling through the Central and Northern districts, and would call on all the chemists in those districts advocating the advantages of P.D.L., and would try to induce them to become members.

It was decided to write the directors of P.D.L. (Victoria) congratulating them on their success in the Waubra poisoning case.

All accounts owing were passed for payment, and the meeting closed.

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on October 15. The chair was occupied by the president (Mr. A. L. Elvins, J.P.). There were also present Mr. Hall, Dr. Nicholls, and Dr. Yule.

The hearty congratulations of the Board were conveyed to Major Hall, on his having obtained the high and well-deserved honour of Principal Dental Officer of the Commonwealth Military Forces.

Dr. Yule reported that Mr. Tunnock had now formally handed over to the Board the chassis donated by him for the purposes of the Dental Motor Ambulance Fund. Dr. Yule stated that he hoped, now that the Minister of Defence had accepted the gift in the patriotic spirit in which it was offered, that members of the dental profession would subscribe liberally to the fund. The following letter in connection therewith was received from the Defence Department:—

"Dear Sir,—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., intimating that the Dental Board of Victoria intends to present a fully-equipped army dental motor ambulance to

this department, and to inform you that the Minister highly appreciates the public spirited action of your members, and will gratefully accept your patriotic gift. Arrangements have been made for the inspection of the classes, as desired, and any advice which the departmental experts may be able to offer regarding the construction of the ambulance will be gladly made available. Yours faithfully,

"T. Trumble, a/Secretary."

The Registrar reported the result of the prosecution of the Dental Cash Order Company Pty. Ltd. at the Court of Petty Sessions at Melbourne, on the 15th of October, 1915, when the defendant company was convicted of a breach of the dental laws, and fined £3, with £3/3/- costs. On the application of the defendant, a stay of proceedings for 14 days was granted.

The Registrar reported having investigated an alleged breach of the Act by a person, neither registered nor "recorded," who was practising dentistry at Trentham. He considered that a *prima facie* case had been made out. The necessary authority to prosecute was given to the Registrar.

A large amount of correspondence was dealt with, and the Board adjourned.

A Dental Prosecution.

At a recent sitting of the Melbourne Court of Petty Sessions, the Dental Cash Order Pty. Ltd., of Elizabeth House, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, on the information of Ernest Joske, registrar of the Dental Board of Victoria, was fined £3 for having exhibited the words "Dental Coy." in combination with other words, on a sign, contrary to the provisions of the Medical Act 1915. An appeal was made, and the matter of November 8 came before the State Full Court, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice a'Beckett and Mr Justice Hood. The grounds were that the conviction was wrong in law, and that the use of the words "Dental" and "Company" in combination with the words "Cash Order Proprietary Ltd." did not constitute an offence against the Act. After argument the Court, the Chief Justice dissenting, allowed the appeal, and the conviction was quashed. On November 15 the High Court granted leave to appeal against the decision of the State Full Court.

Unregistered Dentist Fined.

At the Trentham Police Court on October 22, James Francis Scott, chemist's assistant, was charged, at the instance of the Dental Board, with a breach of the Dentists' Act in having extracted teeth without being fully qualified according to the regulations. It was pointed out by Mr F. F. Stevens, defendant's solicitor, that defendant had had several years' experience under his late father, who was a fully qualified dentist, and had done all mechanical work in dentistry, the extraction of teeth being the only work performed by him. The Bench agreed that there were mitigating circumstances, and, having received an assurance that defendant would not in future carry on any work in contravention of the Act, fined him £5, with £2 costs.

Legal.

Prosecutions under the Poisons Act.
Sale of Phenyle.

At the Collingwood Police Court on October 29 Charles Leslie Butchers, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, proceeded against Lewis Henry Lazarus, Isaac Lazarus, and Benjamin Lazarus, trading as Lazarus Brothers, phenyle manufacturers, 107 Rokeby-street, Collingwood.

(1.) For having sold phenyle containing 12.42 per cent. of phenol, not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist nor a person qualified to sell poisons.

(2.) For having sold phenyle containing 12.58 per cent. of phenol, and not labelling the same in accordance with the provisions of the Poisons Act, 1915.

Mr W. F. Pearcey appeared on behalf of the informant, and Mr. Vale for the defendants, who pleaded not guilty, but subsequently withdrew their plea.

Mr. Pearcey pointed out that the Board, in instituting these proceedings, desired to emphasise the necessity of the sale of phenyle being properly regulated. Several deaths had recently occurred owing to phenyle having been put into ordinary bottles and drunk in mistake. In these particular cases the phenyle was sold by the defendants in a beer bottle and a porter bottle. In neither case was the phenyle labelled "Poison" as required by the Act.

Arthur C. Miller and L. M. Morffew gave formal evidence regarding the purchase of the phenyle on September 22 and October 8. Both witnesses stated that they simply walked into defendant's place, asked for 1d. worth of phenyle, and obtained it without any difficulty.

Charles E. S. Price, Government Medico-Legal Analyst, stated that the samples contained respectively 12.58 and 12.32 per cent. of phenolic compounds. The samples were one-quarter the strength of lysol, and in his opinion they were very poisonous. He thought that half a tumblerful of the mixture would kill an ordinary person. Phenyle varied very greatly in strength, ranging from 3 per cent. to as high as 20 per cent. His experience was that it generally went about 11 or 13 per cent.

Mr. Pearcey quoted from recent police reports, in which a man drunk half a cup of phenyle out of a whisky bottle and died in 20 minutes.

Mr. Price said that that was quite possible.

Mr. Pearcey asked witness whether he had given any report as to the quality of the phenyle.

Mr. Price said he had not.

Mr. Pearcey. Then how do you account for the words "Government Analyst's Report" appearing on the label?

Mr. Price. It is not my report; it is Dr. Bull's.

Mr. Pearcey. Is Dr. Bull the Government Analyst?

Mr. Price. No. The statement is an improper one, and the label is contradictory.

Mr. Pearcey. Dr. Bull says that this strength is four times stronger than carbolic acid.

Mr. Price: I am prepared to stand by my analysis.

Charles Leslie Butchers, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, produced evidence that defendants were not entitled to sell poisons. The Board had decided to stop the sale of strong phenyle by hawkers and others who were not complying with the Act. In these cases it had gone to the fountain head and proceeded against the manufacturers of the poison rather than take action against the hawkers. Several deaths from phenyle had been reported during the past few months. The trouble arose owing to the fact that the hawkers took round the stuff in drums, dealing it out in any sort of bottle to householders. This was contrary to the Poisons Act, and in the opinion of the Board must be prevented.

To the Bench: He was most scrupulous in the care he took over the articles purchased for analysis. In this particular instance the bottles were properly corked and locked up in his safe, until they were handed over personally to the Analyst. No one could possibly have had access to them.

Mr. Pearcey took strong exception to the witness being questioned in this manner by the Bench. He resented it as an imputation against the integrity of his client.

The chairman of the bench, Mr. Gahan, threatened to leave the court if Mr. Pearcey continued to object on this point. He requested him to sit down.

Mr. Pearcey stated that he would not allow his client to be treated in this manner by the chairman of any bench.

Mr. Gahan said that he did not reflect in any way on the Registrar's conduct. The Bench simply wished to assure themselves that the samples had been properly taken and kept.

After further argument the Bench held that the charges had been proved.

Mr. Vale made an appeal for a low penalty, and pointed out that his clients were hard-working men who broke the law in ignorance.

Mr. Gahan said it was the duty of the Board to protect the public, but at the same time he did not want to hamper the sale of phenyle, which was a good disinfectant. As this was the first prosecution of its kind in Collingwood, he would inflict a nominal penalty of 5s. in each case, and trusted that publicity would be given to the report, and that the defendants would take care not to infringe the Act again. If they did so the penalty would be made very severe. Defendants would be fined 5s., and £3 0s. 3d. costs in each case.

Infringements of the Poisons Act, 1915.

Improper Sale of Spirits of Salts.

At the St. Kilda Police Court on November 4, before Mr. Goldsmith, P.M., and Messrs. Renfrey and Smithwick, J.'sP., Charles Leslie Butchers, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, proceeded against Messrs. Love, Royle and Thurgood, timber merchants, High-street, St. Kilda, on two charges in respect to the improper sale of hydrochloric acid.

Mr. W. E. Pearcey appeared on behalf of the informant.

Defendants pleaded guilty.

Mr. Pearcey said that under Part 4 of the Poisons Act 1915 the sale of hydrochloric and other strong mineral acids were regulated in Victoria for the first time. The intention of the Act was not to interfere with the sale of these poisons except in so far as certain precautions had to be observed by persons selling them. The first of these requirements was that the bottle must be distinctly labelled with the name of the substance. Secondly, the words "Poisonous: not to be taken," had to appear on the label, and, lastly, the name and address of the seller. These labelling provisions were necessary in order that first of all the public might know what the contents of the bottle were. Secondly, that they might receive a warning as to the dangerous nature of the substance, and thirdly, in order to have an immediate clue as to where the poison was obtained in the case of a fatal accident or a crime. In addition to the labelling provisions, the Act also provided that these industrial poisons must not be sold in bottles similar to those ordinarily used as containers of foods, beverages, etc., and medicines for internal use. The penalty for a breach of this part of the Act was fixed at not more than £10.

Arthur C. Miller, employed in the office of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, deposed that he went to Love, Royal and Thurgood's premises at St. Kilda on October 2. He went into the shop and asked for 6d. worth of spirits of salts. He received the liquid in a Schnapps bottle. No label was affixed to the bottle by the sellers. He put on a label himself, and marked the bottle for identification, and handed it to Mr. Butchers.

Formal evidence was given by the Registrar of the Board in reference to the analysis of the sample, which was found to consist of 28.21 per cent. solution of hydrogen chloride. The Government Medico-Legal Analyst, who made the analysis, also stated in his certificate that ordinary commercial hydrochloric acid usually contained from 30 to 32 per cent. of hydrogen chloride. Frequent cases of poisoning from Spirits of Salts had been reported to the Board from time to time. Fatal cases often occurred owing to the carelessness with which retailers sold the poison. According to the leading text-books on Toxicology, strong spirits of salts was a highly dangerous corrosive poison. A few drops entering the larynx had been found to cause death. Great suffering was caused, and even if the patient lived, the functions of the stomach were generally destroyed by the acid. The sale of this poison in domestic bottles was, in the opinion of the Board, a very serious offence. In reply to Mr. Goldsmith, P.M., witness said that retailers need experience no difficulty in securing suitable bottles as containers for this class of poison. The trouble was that as a rule they were too careless to bother about making the necessary inquiries.

Mr. Pearcey said that was the case.

Mr. Goldsmith, P.M., said that the Bench would like to hear the evidence in the second case before fixing the penalty and costs.

The same defendants were then proceeded against on a charge of having sold hydrochloric acid in an ordinary medicine bottle.

Geoffrey Davis, an employee of the Pharmacy Board, gave evidence that on the 5th October he went to defendants' premises, St. Kilda, and asked for 3d worth of spirits of salts, which he received in the medicine bottle produced. He marked the bottle for identification, and handed it to the Registrar of the Board.

Mr Goldsmith said it would be unnecessary to repeat the evidence already given in the former case.

Mr Pearcey put in the Government Medico-Legal Analyst's report of his analysis, which stated that the sample was found to consist of 20 per cent. solution of hydrogen chloride.

Mr. Goldsmith said: This is a highly dangerous practice which must be stopped, but as this is the first prosecution of its kind at St. Kilda we do not intend to inflict very severe penalties. We wish it, however, to be distinctly understood that from this time forth, unless there are markedly mitigating circumstances, we intend to inflict the maximum penalty, which the Legislature has fixed at £10. We are bound by this amount, but, in our opinion, the amount might well have been very much higher. We are particularly fortunate that there have not been more fatal cases. Speaking for myself, I had no idea that these strong poisons were sold in this free and easy manner. I was astounded to read the other day that strong phenyle had been sent out in beer bottles. In these cases we have a strong corrosive poison such as spirits of salts retailed in a schnapps bottle and a medicine bottle. In one case the poison was altogether unlabelled. One would have thought that traders would have been exceptionally careful in handling poisons of this nature. Anyone seeing that schnapps bottle might easily fall into a mistake by taking a drink of the poison with fatal results. Defendants will be fined £2, with £2 19s. 6d. costs in the first case, and £1, with 17s. 6d. costs in the second case. If they offend again the maximum penalty will be inflicted.

Two further cases were then heard against Fredk. Klaerr and John Fredk. Klaerr, trading as Gulfers and Klaerr, iron founders, Inkerman-street, St. Kilda.

The Government Medico-Legal Analyst's report in reference to the cases stated the samples were found to consist of 30.76 per cent and 30.71 per cent solution of hydrogen chloride respectively. The containers in which the hydrochloric acid was sold were an O.T. soda water bottle and an ordinary 8 oz. medicine bottle. The only mitigating circumstance was that the defendants in this case had placed a red poison label on the bottle. There was no name and address of the seller.

Mr. Goldsmith, P.M., said that the remarks he had made in the previous cases might also apply to these two, except that the defendants here had certainly put on a red poison label. He thought that in view of this precaution justice would be met by inflicting a lower fine. Defendants would be fined £1, with £2 19s. 6d. costs in the first case, and 10s. and 17s. 6d. costs in the second case.

City Firms Fined.

At the District Court, Melbourne, on November 11, before Mr. E. N. Williams, P.M., and Mr. George Jones, J.P., Charles Leslie Butchers, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, proceeded against Brooks, Robinson and Co. Ltd., 59-65 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne; Wm. and Geo. Dean, Equitable-place, Melbourne, and T. R. Newing, Bourke-street, Melbourne, oil and color merchants, on two charges of having sold hydrochloric acid, commonly known as spirits of salts, contrary to the provisions of Section 20 of the Poisons Act, 1915.

Defendants pleaded guilty.

Mr. W. E Pearcey, solicitor for the Pharmacy Board, said that spirits of salts was a very dangerous poison, which the legislature had deemed necessary should only be sold under certain safeguards. Numerous accidents had arisen owing to its careless use and custody, and the Board considered it desirable to proceed against the firms in question in order to warn those who handled the poison that its sale must be subject to the provisions of the Poisons Act. These requirements were:—

(1) That the bottle must be labelled with the name of the substance; the words "Poisonous—not to be taken," and the name and addresses of the seller; and

(2) That the poison must only be sold in special bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles.

The firms in question had each on two separate occasions to two different persons sold spirits of salts in ordinary chemists' medicine bottles from which the original labels, giving directions as to the dose, had not been removed. In one case the substance was placed in a soda-water bottle on which appeared a label, "Ice Cream Soda. The Drink of the Season." The Board felt that the condition of affairs disclosed by the prosecution must be put a stop to, and these cases had been launched with that object.

Arthur C. Miller and Leslie W. Morffew deposed that they visited defendant's premises on certain dates in October, and asked for three-penn'th of spirits of salts. They handed in the bottles produced, and received them filled. No questions were asked, and they had no difficulty in procuring the poison. They initialled the bottles and handed them to Mr. Butchers.

Charles Leslie Butchers, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, said that the Board requested him to make inquiries as to whether the Act was being observed, as several accidents arising out of the improper custody of spirits of salts had been reported. He instructed the previous witnesses to visit the defendants' premises, and received from them the bottles produced. He subsequently handed these to Mr. Price, the Government Medico-Legal Analyst, for analysis.

Mr. Price reported to him that the samples consisted of a solution of hydrogen chloride in the proportion of 15.7 per cent., 21.32 per cent., 27.5 per cent., 28.5 per cent., 29.4 per cent., and 30.32 per cent. respectively. Ordinary commercial hydrochloric acid usually contained 30-32 per cent. of hydrogen chloride. He produced Mr.

Price's certificates to this effect. Spirits of salts was a dangerous corrosive poison. Many fatal accidents had occurred in consequence of its use. A teaspoonful would cause the death of an adult. Even when recovery occurred, it was only after great agony and permanent injury to the functions of the stomach. Five drops entering the larynx had been known to cause death. Plumbers and tuck-pointers went to ironmongers and painters and obtained this poison in a lemonade bottle. They took the stuff to a job and sometimes carelessly left it about, with the result that children playing around mistook it for lemonade and drank it. In the opinion of the Board this was a most reprehensible practice, and must be put a stop to.

Mr. Williams, P.M., said the Bench must show its disapproval of offences like these. It was a most dangerous custom and extremely careless. The utmost care should be taken in handling this poison. The most unfortunate part of the case was the use of medicine bottles from which the original directions had not been removed. He hoped publicity would be given to the cases in the press. Defendants would be fined £3, with £2 2s. costs in each of the two cases.

Mr. Jones, J.P., asked whether the Board warned traders before taking action.

Mr. Pearcey said that the Board did all in its power to advise traders of the requirements of the law. The Registrar often went out of his way to communicate with the trade papers. In many cases personal warnings were given. It had been found, however, that these were ineffective. It was only by occasional prosecutions that the Board could secure an observance of the law.

Mr. Jones said that he knew that the Registrar frequently gave information to the trade press.

The court then adjourned.

(The total fines inflicted amounted to £18, and the costs to £12 12s.)

Practical Notes.

Toothache Drops.

Rub together 3 parts of menthol and 1 part of phenol crystals until they liquefy. Apply to the aching tooth on a plug of cotton.—*National Druggist.*

Nail Polish Powder.

Tin Oxide	4 oz.
Carmine	25 grn.
Oil of Lavender	15 drops

Hair Pomade.

Yellow Wax	4 oz.
Cottonseed Oil	20 oz.
Lard	5 oz.
Benzoic Acid	1 dr.
Oil Bergamot (or Citronella)	sufficient

Witch-Hazel Cold Cream.

White Wax	5 oz.
Paraffin Oil	20 oz.
Borax	110 grn.
Dist. Ext. Witch-hazel	8 oz.

Dissolve the wax in the oil at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. In another vessel dissolve the borax in the witch-hazel extract, and pour this solution into the oily solution in a constant stream with constant stirring. When cold, 15 drops each of oil of rose geranium and oil of rose may be added, if desired.

Shaving Cream.

Lard	7 parts
Potassium Hydroxide	1 part
Water	3 parts
Glycerin	sufficient
Perfume	to suit

Melt the lard in a porcelain dish over a salt-water bath; dissolve the potassa in the water, and run the solution very slowly into the melted lard, stirring continually until saponification is complete, and then add the glycerin in sufficient quantity to render the mass thin enough to be adapted for collapsible tubes. A pearly appearance may be given the finished cream, when the glycerin is omitted, by long trituration in a mortar with, say, 2 fl. dr. of alcohol to each pound.

Peroxide Face Cream.

Bitter Almonds	4 parts
Borax	1 part
Tincture of Benzoin	4 parts
Glycerin	8 parts
Hydrogen Peroxide	1 part
Orange Flower Water, Bitter Almond Water or Rose Water	40 parts

The almonds are to be blanched and dried slightly. The borax must be dried on the boiling water-bath. Then mix the two and rub to a very fine powder. Then add the peroxide of hydrogen gradually under constant trituration. The powder, which was at first grayish, is bleached to a pure white. The glycerin and tincture of benzoin are next added, and finally the perfumed water that may be desired. The product is then strained and affords a milky liquid.

The Aspirin Trade Mark.

The action of the Federal Government, says the Sydney *Bulletin*, of November 11, in suspending the trade mark of "aspirin" (German drug) in favour of two Victorian chemists may be all right, provided that after the war German rights are not re-instated. If they are re-instated, then Hughes will find that he could have devised no better way of keeping the nest nice and warm for the Hun than by thus preserving in the public mind the word "aspirin." One condition is that the Australian-produced "aspirin" must comply with the tests for acetyl salicylic acid, British Pharmacopoeia. If aspirin answers to these tests then it is acetyl sal. acid, and acetyl sal. is aspirin, and no patent rights should be granted. Is this Mr. Hughes's idea of collaring German trade?

Pharmacists and the A.M.C.

Interview with Director-General of Medical Services.

Mr [illegible] chairman of the P.D.I. and Mr C. L. Butters, general secretary, waited on Colonel Shepherd, Director General of Medical Services, Melbourne, on November 19, in reference to the position of pharmacists and the Army Medical Corps. Mr. Burkitt said that there had been some dissatisfaction expressed by pharmacists in the various States concerning the employment of unqualified dispensers in the A.M.C., that he thought it desirable to personally bring these matters before, and also at the same time to officially obtain information first hand regarding the actual position of affairs. He felt that pharmacists, with their trained knowledge, were not being made the best use of, and instanced several cases where qualified men of ability had enlisted as privates, rather than join the A.M.C.

Mr. Butters said that what pharmacists desired was the formation of a pharmaceutical corps, similar to that recently established for the dentists, but pending the formation of the corps, it was thought that registered chemists only should be appointed as staff sergeants, and that they should be immediately under the control of the medical officer, and not the Sergeant Major.

Colonel Shepherd said that he was very pleased to have the opportunity of talking these matters over. A good deal of correspondence had passed on the subject, because of a misapprehension of the actual position. His efforts had been, and would be, directed towards improving the status of the qualified pharmacist. Indeed, he had issued a recent order that only registered pharmacists were to be appointed Quartermasters. This position carried with it a lieutenancy. This was the first step towards the formation of a pharmacists' corps. It now rested with the pharmacists and the pharmaceutical societies to supply the class of men required. In the past we had to almost unregistered men had been appointed compounders. This was in most instances due to the fact that registered men were not available. As far as the dispensers were concerned, they took their instructions direct from the medical officer and not from the Sergeant Major. They were only under the latter officer when matters of discipline were involved. The Standing Orders set out the following duties for dispensers:—

DISPENSERS (COMPOUNDERS OF MEDICINES).

129. The dispenser will act under the senior W.O. or N.C.O. and perform the following duties, together with such other duties as the Officer in charge may direct to them.

127. He will be responsible for the care of the dispensary and all contents, and for all medical stores, surgical instruments, and other appliances entrusted to his control.

128. He will be responsible for the methodical arrangement and economical use of all drugs, and for regularity and punctuality in the issue of medicines.

129. He will keep poisonous drugs in a separate cupboard under lock and key, as well as such other drugs as the Officer in charge may order to be so kept.

130. All prescriptions will be dispensed by qualified dispensers. Medicines will be carefully labelled and dated, the name of the patient and directions for use being added.

131. Medicines intended for external use will be so labelled, the poison label added when necessary, in which case they will be dispensed in corked bottles.

132. If at any time the dispenser is in doubt as to the nature of a prescription or the dose of its ingredients, he will before dispensing it refer for instructions to the nearest medical officer.

133. He will copy in a book all prescriptions received from medical officers for patients, and will keep the originals filed ready for inspection. He will not repeat medicines or make up private prescriptions without the authority of a medical officer. He will tick off and initial every prescription which he dispenses.

134. He will keep and prepare all returns and forms required for the receipt, expenditure, and supply of medical stores, surgical instruments, appliances, and medicines.

He suggested that in each State twenty pharmacists should apply to the District P.M.O. for enrolment as Hon. Lieutenants in the A.M.C. Reserve. The State Pharmaceutical Society might select twenty of the best available men, and forward the names for selection. These pharmacists should undergo a course of training in sanitation, water analysis and other subjects of military importance. Their names would be entered on the reserve list and when vacancies occurred they would be appointed to them in rotation. This paved the way to increased recognition in future. It really rested with the pharmacists themselves as to what use they would make of their opportunity. Men could not expect rank and station without proficiency and expert knowledge. Something more than a knowledge of dispensing was necessary. So far as the men who had been appointed Sergeant Compounders were concerned, the Department would not turn them out of their positions, even although they were not registered. He would be only too pleased to favourably consider any practical suggestions which the pharmaceutical organisations placed before him, especially in connection with the duties which a pharmacist could undertake in addition to those set out in the Standing Orders. It was his desire to get the best service possible from all the different professions and callings, and thought that it could fairly be said that the door had been opened to further recognition if the pharmacists of Australia were ready and willing to take advantage of it.

Mr. Butters thanked Colonel Shepherd for his courtesy and assistance in connection with the matter, and the interview closed.

Personal.

Mr. Jas. Hetherington is at present with Mr. V. E. Crawford, South Melbourne.

Mr. W. A. Gordon is acting as locum for Mr. Arthur Vale, Kensington, for a fortnight.

Mr. Colin McPhee has returned to pharmacy. He is now relieving Mr. T. V. Wild, of Ararat.

Mr. F. G. Chamberlain is relieving at the Nathalia pharmacy during Mr. A. L. McNeil's absence.

Mr. T. M. Young, acting registrar of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, is paying a visit to Melbourne and Sydney.

Mr. A. W. Madge, who is at present at the Prahran Dispensary, is opening a new business in Glenferrie-road, Glenferrie.

Mr. A. Hornby, who for some time has been with Mr. G. W. Sobee, Mildura, has received an appointment with Mr. T. A. Dickson, Geelong.

Mr. W. H. Brookman, who has been in Queensland for some time doing locum work, has returned to Messrs. C. Wallis and Son, Toorak.

Mr. B. L. Warner, late assistant to Mr. N. M. Pardey, Geelong, has gone to Mr. J. C. Pickford, Armadale.

Mr. Frank S. Plowman, son of Dr. Plowman, Lecturer at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, although he has not completed his first year as a staff cadet at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, has recently won the Tennis (Singles) Championship of the Military College, as well as the Mile Walk at the College sports.

Mr. J. Mitchell, of Victoria, has accepted an appointment as dispenser at the Mount Gambier Hospital.

Mr. A. L. J. Peters, secretary of the P.A.T.A., is making a combined holiday and business trip to New South Wales.

Mr. J. F. Blackburn, late manager of the Adelaide C.F.S. Dispensary, has been appointed chief dispenser at the new Elsternwick Dispensary.

Mr. C. D. Atkinson, Kerang, has been spending his annual holidays in Melbourne. He called at the College of Pharmacy to renew old friendships.

Mr. Thomas Unsworth, accountant of the Melbourne Dental Hospital, has been granted a commission as lieutenant, and appointed quartermaster of dental supplies in connection with the Commonwealth dental unit on service in Egypt. He is under orders to leave for Egypt at an early date.

Mr. W. P. Morris, chief dispenser at the Hawthorn C.F.S. Dispensary, died on November 3 after a few days' illness. He was formerly in business as a pharmacist in Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, and subsequently at Clifton Hill. For some time past he had been engaged in dispensary work.

Mr. Edward Dawson, late assistant with Mr. A. R. Brent, Horsham, has accepted the position of manager at Mr. T. A. Sayle's pharmacy at Windsor.

Miss N. R. Clayton, who has been for some years assistant to Mr. T. V. Dickson, Geelong, has gone to the Melbourne Hospital as assistant dispenser.

Mr. R. Owen Fox, past president of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, paid a brief visit to Melbourne on November 10, and called at the College of Pharmacy. He and Colonel Dr. Russell, P.M.O. for South Australia, were entertained at lunch by the chairman of the P.D.L., on Nov. 17.

Trade Notes.

Messrs. M. Bresillon & Co., Garnage Buildings, Holborn, London, E.C., sole agents for the British Empire for Galyl, Hectine and Hectargyre, have an announcement in this issue regarding their preparations which are manufactured at the Galyl laboratories, 12 Rue du Chemin-Vert (Seine), France. Galyl is a definite arsenio phosphorus organic compound, which has been successfully used as a substitute for "606" for the abortive and curative treatment of recurrent fever, syphilis and sleeping sickness. Its action is less severe than Salvarsan, the fatal cases are rarer and the general results are more satisfactory. Hectine and its mercurial salt Hectargyre have also been found of great service in all syphilitic affections. Hectine and Hectargyre are placed on the market in three forms—pills, drops, and bulbs. Messrs. Bresillon & Co. have issued convincing literature as to the efficacy of these preparations, which they claim are superior to salvarsan and neosalvarsan. They refer to appreciative articles which have appeared in the British Medical Journal and The Lancet in connection with the therapeutic value of Galyl, Hectine and Hectargyre and state that they will be pleased to supply literature regarding these preparations on application.

"Tabloid" Hexamine, grains 3 (0.194 gm) and grains 5 (0.324 gm).—Of medicinal products, the supply of which has been affected by the present war, Hexamethylenetetramine is of considerable importance. It is interesting therefore to note from advance copies of the British Pharmacopœia that this uric acid solvent and antiseptic is to be added to our official medicines under the name of Hexamine. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. are now manufacturing hexamethylenetetramine at the Wellcome Chemical Works in England, and issuing it as "Tabloid" Hexamine, grains 3 and grains 5. This is a decided triumph for the British fine chemical industry. This "Tabloid" product conforms with the tests and characters of the B.P., 1914. Hexamine is a powerful urinary antiseptic, diuretic, and solvent of uric acid concretions. In meningitis, hexamethylenetetramine taken orally has been found to appear in the cerebro-spinal fluid in 30-60 minutes, and is stated to be beneficial. It has also been used in the treatment of pellagra and acute poliomyelitis. "Tabloid" Hexamine, grains 3 and grains 5, are issued in bottles of 25 and 100.

"Tablod" Sodium Acid Phosphate grains 10 (0.648 gram). In cystitis and in infective diseases of the genito-urinary tract the administration of sodium acid phosphate is recommended to cause a decrease in the acidity of the urine, a condition favorable to the activity of hexamine. For this purpose "Tablod" Sodium Acid Phosphate, gr. 10 is now issued. The pyuria of cystitis, the early stages of gonorrhœa, and other bacilluries are well treated by these means. "Tablod" Sodium Acid Phosphate, grains 10, is issued in bottles of 25.

"Lubrafax" Surgical Lubricant.—Messrs Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. have introduced a preparation, with the title "Lubrafax" Surgical Lubricant, which can be relied upon to answer the requirements of urologists, gynæcologists, teachers and medical practitioners generally. For catheters, colon and rectal tubes, specula, sounds, rectal and vaginal nozzles, and in obstetric operations, this preparation will be found a most serviceable antiseptic lubricant. It is suited also to the requirements of aural and nasal surgeons. "Lubrafax" Surgical Lubricant is without injurious effect upon other instruments or their rubber attachments, and will be found non-greasy and non-irritating as an application to the hands. It is a bland jelly readily soluble in water, and is put up in collapsible tubes, which are most convenient and cleanly in use. The tubes are enamelled and the printed matter on them is incapable of being transferred to the hands.

Washington H. Soul, Pattinson & Co. Ltd. showed net profits £15,443 for the half-year ending August, 1915, out of which a dividend of 15 per cent. was paid, £1043 being carried to reserve. The *Bulletin*, in reviewing the balance sheet, points out that in ten years this company, besides paying handsome dividends to the shareholders, has made a surplus profit of £87,081, which is equal to more than half of the captial actually paid. Regarding the future the *Bulletin* thinks that business men are going to suffer most from the war, and that the class of business which will feel the pinch most is that handling luxuries or, more or less as contradistinguished from original and better lines. Washington, Soul and Co. belongs to the former class. In this connection it is interesting to note that in 1914 and thereabouts the half-yearly profits averaged rather less than £7000.

Commonwealth Prohibitions.—The Postmaster-General notifies through the "Postal Gazette," that postal articles addressed to the following companies will not be transmitted or delivered by the Postal Department:—Vetina Apothecary Co., 811-813 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.; American College of Mechanotherapy, 81 W. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. By proclamation in the "Commonwealth Gazette" of October 28, the importation into Australia is prohibited of the alcoholic now described and known as the "Vetina," manufactured by the Vetina Apothecary Company, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.

Vitabath is dead yet, says *Australasian Pharmaceutical Notes and News*. With a new label, conforming to the Law, this preparation appears to have entered upon a new career, and still is in demand throughout the retail trade in Sydney. Evidently medical evidence carries little weight with the patent medicine-taking public.

Prices of Bottles.—The Melbourne Glass Bottle Works advised on November 1 that the prices of all "M" brand bottles had been advanced to per cent.

The Iodine Combination.—Commenting on the recent advance in the price of iodine, the *Chemical Trade Journal* mentions that the "mother liquor" of nitrate of soda contains on an average one part per thousand of iodine, and most of the oficinas in Chili have installations for the recovery of this valuable by-product. The output having always been far in excess of the demand, the "Iodine Combination" was formed in 1894, under which the whole production is "pooled," consigned to official agents in different countries, and sold by them, the proceeds being distributed monthly among the producers *pro rata* to their consignments. Proceeding, our contemporary points out that, although iodine does not cost more than 3d. per oz. laid down in Europe, it was until lately sold at a uniform price of 9d. per oz., a clear profit of 200 per cent.; but, as recently announced, the price has now been put up to 10/3d. per oz. In our contemporary's opinion the excessive price is a grave scandal, considering that iodine, as the principal antiseptic, is an absolute *sine qua non* to the treatment of the wounded, and the hope is expressed that the British Government will, by forthwith requisitioning all available supplies, frustrate the unworthy attempt to exploit the nation's needs.

Hyoscine is the latest craze in Philadelphia. It is said that drug addicts are turning to this drug now that cocaine and morphine are more difficult to obtain. At any rate, pharmacists have been getting frequent calls for the drug. Three young men were recently arrested for having the substance in their possession, and are being held under £100 bail pending trial.

The Price of Quinine.—Those who have familiarised themselves with the market reports, says the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, will have observed that during the last few weeks the price tendency of quinine has been in a pronouncedly upward direction. The question arises as to whether this upward tendency is likely to continue. Although the advance has been due to some extent to manipulation on the part of speculators, there is good reason to know that the consumption of quinine has increased of late, while on the other hand the output has been curtailed. The shipments of cinchona bark from Java have materially diminished, and at the same time one of the principal sources of quinine—namely, Germany—was shut off immediately the war began. It is estimated that at least a third of the world's requirements in quinine were formerly supplied by our enemies, so that the decline in the supply of raw material and the practical cessation of German exports have together had a very serious effect upon the output of quinine available for commercial purposes. Had there been no increase

in the demand for this drug it is obvious that, unless the pre-war price was an artificial one, the value must have increased. But with prohibitive prices ruling for synthetic antipyretics, recourse has been had to a drug which was relied upon long before phenazone and phenacetin became part of our materia medica, and consequently stocks of quinine have been drawn upon to such an extent that supplies in London are something like a million ounces less than they were on the outbreak of war. There is no reason to foresee any substantial increase in the available supplies of this drug for the present, and therefore it is difficult to believe that prices can be materially reduced. In fact, an examination of the statistical position rather seems to suggest a continuance of the advancing tendency. At the same time there appears to be little cause to expect any immediate advance of so pronounced a character as that which has been such a noteworthy feature in the case of many other drugs. Nevertheless, the prudent buyer will take care that his stock of quinine does not get too low.

Market Rises.—Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne, received the following cable advices on November 15 regarding London prices of drugs:—Guaiacol Carb., 62/-; Salol, 45/-; export of Quinine prohibited; clinical thermometers advanced 50 per cent.; all Bromides unobtainable. They at once cabled to their New York buyers for quotations for Bromides, and received the following reply:—"Pot. Brom., 27/9; Sod. Brom., 25/7; Ammon. Brom., 26/8.

The Prahran U.F.S. Dispensary and Medical Institute annual meeting was held on October 22. The balance-sheet showed that in spite of the abnormal expenditure on drugs, the finances stood in a sound position. Although the membership roll disclosed no increase, it was deemed a matter for congratulation that practically no decrease had occurred. The executive committee was complimented on the prudent management which enabled the institution to be carried on without an increased levy. Reference was made to the fact that one society had removed the names of its war members from the Dispensary list, and the hope was expressed that such a practice would be speedily dropped.

New Friendly Societies' Dispensaries are being established at Kew and Elsternwick. The one at Kew will be worked as a branch of the Hawthorn institution.

Dispensaries' Conference.—Mr. G. H. Parsons (president) occupied the chair at the annual meeting of the U.F.S. Conference on October 26, when 22 delegates, representing 14 dispensaries, were present. The president, in a short address, reviewed the business transacted in the year, referring principally to the high duty on spirits, manufacturing of drugs, and extra cost of all articles. The secretary read a statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year, which showed a credit balance of £7/2/11. Mr. H. G. McRoberts and Mr. A. L. Peters interviewed the conference with regard to fixing the prices of proprietary articles, to protect the manufacturer from unfair competition, which, it was said, caused prices to be cut to such an extent as to make the selling of goods by retailers unprofitable. The dispensaries were asked to refrain from selling to their members at less than list prices. As the matter affected only one or two dispensaries, no action was taken. The Bendigo delegate suggested that extra levies should be made by dispensaries, and be placed to a separate fund to purchase medical comforts for returned invalid soldiers. It was mentioned by one or two of the delegates that some of the societies connected with dispensaries were taking the names of those who enlisted off the medical lists. The delegates considered this unfair, as all enlisting were kept good on the books of the societies to which they belonged. It was felt that if the practice were continued the dispensaries would have to take measures to protect their interests. The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. H. Marsh (Geelong); vice-president, Mr. Young (Williamstown); past president, Mr. G. H. Parsons (Collingwood); secretary, Mr. D. Coventry (Prahran); executive, Messrs. Crawford (Clifton Hill), Pearson (Ballarat), Rogers (Richmond), Bird (Brunswick), Holland (Port Melbourne).

Shop Shots.

The man who does his work faster than he can do it properly is not gaining anything by hurrying. Haste makes waste whenever it is accompanied by inefficiency. Prudence is a mighty good thing. It keeps a man from going ahead without first looking to see where he is going. But too much prudence keeps a man from going at all.

The little dishonest act that you think is not important, that of itself perhaps is not important, may give you the reputation for dishonesty just as a more important act might.

If you have been thinking that people like to be humbugged, you have been thinking wrong. They do not like it, and they will not stand it in their merchants.

If you take particular notice you will find that the good luck is all on the side of the hardest workers. Did you ever hear a really hard worker complaining of his luck?

The fellow who thinks gambling will not harm him as long as he keeps within his means, does not know what some people think of all kinds of gambling. Funny stories or any other stories that keep one from giving customers prompt attention are out of place in a store.

Getting ahead is not so much a matter of never making any mistakes as of learning something through each mistake. The man who finds an excuse in "I wasn't paid to do that," evidently does not know just what he is paid to do, or what he can do to earn more than he is paid.

If there is any habit that will help a fellow to make good without costing him anything, it is the habit of being cheerful. How many books would the canvasser sell if he merely walked in and waited to be asked to show his wares? You cannot afford arguments with your customers

whether they are wrong or right. Your business is selling goods, not arguing.—Frank Farrington in the "American Grocer."

Business Hints.

By Frank Farrington, in the *National Druggist*.

Are you watching the trade papers to discover what manufacturers are offering to help their dealers sell more goods?

The more goods you show, the more people you will interest. The more goods you show-card, the more sales you make.

In some stores we see examples of economy gone to seed. It is well to be careful of expenditures, but it is well not to be penny wise and pound foolish.

The troubles you fear will overtake you are not the ones that are most likely to come. The unexpected difficulties are more to be dreaded.

When you are not having many visits from customers, take your list of possible buyers and see what you can do to stimulate their interest.

The certain measure of the height to which you are going to attain in business life is the mark you set. You will never get above that.

When the personal appearance of the seller is unpleasant, the pocketbook of the buyer will not open very wide.

Sometimes a merchant has been stimulated into successful endeavour merely by having overbought and found himself compelled to make great selling efforts.

Taking chances is something that will not bring financial disaster to you if you take none except when you can afford to lose.

It is all very well to look forward to the time when you will be your own boss, but you will find there will never be a time when you can do just what you want to.

Success consists in something more than merely getting more money. It must be gotten honestly, and it must be used wisely.

If you make a mistake that costs the boss money, make it your business to reimburse him, if possible, in some way—and then avoid making that mistake again.

There is often enough time spent in looking for an easy way to do a thing to get it all done in the more obvious way.

The man who hates most to take advice is very likely to be the man who most needs it in his business. Good advice is well worthy of careful attention.

Make your plans for bigger and constantly bigger business, and then work to put those plans through. Merely making plans will not get you anywhere.

Whether the customer is right or not, it is always a mistake to get into an argument about it. There is no such thing as a really friendly argument.

Working long hours is not necessarily getting long results. It is the way you put in your time, rather than the amount of time you put in, that counts.

The man who lays out his work with only to-day in mind will find himself unprepared for the surprises of the morrow.

You will get a lot out of the trade journals if you read them carefully yourself, but you will get a lot more out of them if you have the clerks read them too.

If you are fussy about letting people handle the goods displayed in your store, you will find them fussy about buying them.

The best advertisement is not the one that says the most, but the one that says it most effectively.

Notice.

MEDICAL AND POISONS ACTS.

Copies of the Consolidated Medical Acts, 1915 (No. 2695), and the Poisons Act, 1915 (No. 2707), can now be obtained on application to the Government Printer, Melbourne. The price of the Medical Act is 1s. 3d. and the Poisons Act 1s. Pharmacists are recommended to procure a copy of both Acts for their information and guidance, as several important alterations in the law have been made.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Registrar.

Pharmacy Board, Victoria,
10th November, 1915.

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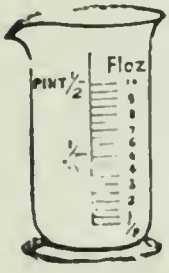

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Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

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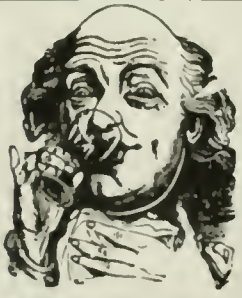
A. FORSTER, Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain.
Sydney, 8th February, 1915.



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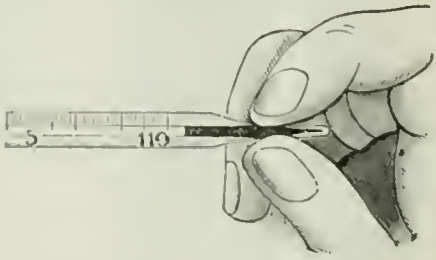

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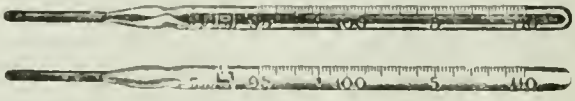

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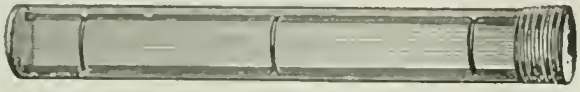

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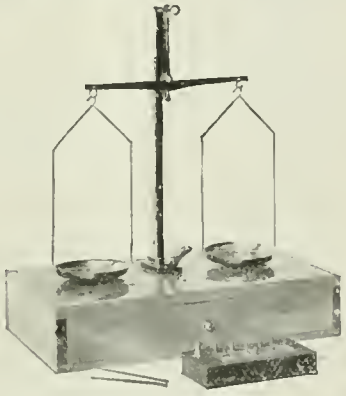

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 1st and 2nd December, 1915.

The following are the compulsory subjects

Latin.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

English.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English.

Arithmetic.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

Algebra.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

Geometry. Euclid, Books I. and II.

N.B.—The following propositions of Euclid are of secondary importance, and need not be studied for the Examination:—

Book I.—Propositions 2, 7 (if Prop. 8 is proved by the method independent of 7, which is given in all modern text-books), 24, and 25.

Book II.—Propositions 6, 8, 10.

The two Corollaries to Prop. 32, Book I., will be treated as propositions.

TIME-TABLE.

FIRST DAY.

Latin	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Arithmetic	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

English ...	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Algebra ...	12.30 p.m. to 2.20 p.m.
Euclid ...	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Text Books.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:—

Latin.—Accidence, syntax and composition. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

English.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

Arithmetic—Any good school treatise.

Algebra.—Any good school treatise. Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

Geometry.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Books I. and II. The editions by Hall and Stevens, Smith and Bryant, A. E. Layng or R. Deakin (University Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

Examination Questions.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

Pass Standard.

THE marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

English Text Book, June.

The Text Book in English for September and December, 1915, and March and June, 1916, will be:

A Victorian Anthology (M. P. Hansen.) Part I.

To be memorised—

Tennyson—*Three Songs* and *Crossing the Bar*
Browning—*Prospice.*
Kipling—*Flag of England.*
Henley—*England.*
Newbolt—*Clifton Chapel.*
Cuthbertson—*Sunrise.*

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, ten days prior to the date fixed for the examination.

Reports on Papers.

Regulation 57.—Any candidate who desires a report on any of the written papers submitted by him at any examination shall, within fourteen days of the publication of the results of such examination, lodge with the Registrar an application for a report on such papers, and shall pay the following fees:—

Preliminary Examination: 10/6 for any or all of such papers.

Intermediate or Final Examination: 10/6 for each paper to be reported on.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Materia Medica, Botany, Chemistry, and Practical Chemistry.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th December, 1915. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th December, 1915.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Section 88, Sub-division 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

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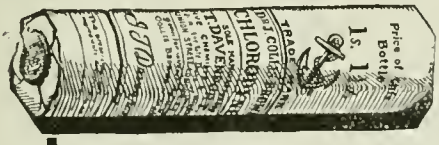

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